

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration

Social Security Bulletin

August 1959

Volume 22

Number 8

Social Security in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Working Mothers and Their Arrangements for Care of
Their Children



THE SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939-48 were published in the SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOKS and, beginning with data for 1949, in the ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS to the BULLETIN. (The SUPPLEMENTS with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September BULLETIN, 1950-55; beginning with 1955 data, the SUPPLEMENT is a separate publication.) Statements in BULLETIN articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.



The BULLETIN is prepared in the Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, under the editorial supervision of Josephine Merican and Angela Murray, Associate Editors. Suggestions or comments concerning the BULLETIN should be addressed to the Division of Program Research. The BULLETIN is planned with the advice and aid of an editorial advisory committee representing the units of the Social Security Administration.

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Price: \$2.75 a year in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; \$3.50 in all other countries; single copies, 25 cents. Price of the 1955 Supplement, 40 cents; 1956 Supplement, 45 cents; 1957 Supplement, 50 cents.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 8, 1956).

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**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

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Social Security in Review

THE total number of persons aided under the five public assistance programs dropped in May for the third consecutive month. An estimated 6.9 million persons were on the rolls in May, roughly 148,000 or 2.1 percent fewer than in April. The May decrease, like that in April, resulted almost entirely from a substantial reduction in the number of recipients of general assistance. The declines in that program in recent months reflect both improvement in economic conditions and favorable seasonal influences. The number of persons receiving general assistance fell from 1,261,000 in April to 1,112,000 in May. From February to May, most of the States reported appreciable decreases in the number of persons receiving general assistance.

In aid to dependent children, which is more sensitive to changes in economic conditions than the other special types of public assistance, the slight decline of about 100 in the number of families assisted was the first decrease since July 1957. The number of recipients of aid to dependent children increased only 2,300 in May—less than a tenth of the April rise. Thirty-two States reported more recipients on the rolls in May than in April, but most of the increases were relatively slight.

The number of recipients of old-age assistance dropped 3,200 or 0.1 percent in May, with 41 States reporting decreases. For aid to the blind, there was a slight decline in the national caseload; 27 States aided fewer recipients than in April. Nationally, the upward movement in the number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled continued in May with an increase of 2,300 or 0.8 percent. About three-fourths of the

States with programs reported larger caseloads.

Total expenditures in May for assistance under all five programs, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to \$307.3 million—a decline of \$2,187,000 or 0.7 percent from the total a month earlier. This decrease was attributable to the drop of \$3,039,000 or 9.8 percent in general assistance expenditures. For each of the special types of public assistance, total payments showed a small percentage increase. The largest absolute increases in expenditures occurred in old-age assistance (\$498,000) and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (\$390,000).

The average payment per recipient rose 72 cents in aid to the permanently and totally disabled and 61 cents in aid to the blind and by smaller amounts in old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. Higher expenditures for vendor payments for medical care in a number of States accounted for a large part of the increases in average payments in the country as a whole. West Virginia reported the largest April-to-May change in average payments for each of the four special types of public assistance—increases of \$9 per recipient in each of the adult programs and a rise of nearly \$4 per recipient in aid to dependent children. These in-

	May 1959	April 1959	May 1958
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands)	13,068	12,967	11,759
Amount (in millions)	\$797.3	\$790.2	\$649.7
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)	\$72.08	\$71.99	\$65.54
Average old-age benefit awarded in month	\$79.51	\$79.76	\$72.87
 Public assistance:			
Recipients (in thousands) :			
Old-age assistance	2,428	2,431	2,464
Aid to dependent children (total)	2,943	2,940	2,721
Aid to the blind	110	110	108
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	337	335	309
General assistance (cases)	413	450	430
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance	\$64.80	\$64.51	\$61.40
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)	28.80	28.74	27.29
Aid to the blind	69.19	68.58	66.54
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	64.10	63.38	60.41
General assistance (per case)	67.15	68.43	61.35
 Unemployment insurance (State programs and program for Federal employees):			
Initial claims (in thousands)	890	1,099	1,538
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands)	1,390	1,708	2,732
Benefits paid (in millions)	\$165.9	\$218.4	\$363.6
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$29.45	\$30.02	\$30.80

creases resulted from the availability of additional State funds that enabled the public assistance agency to raise clothing allowances and to increase the State's maximum on payments to recipients.

Nationally the average payment per general assistance case dropped \$1.22 in May; it was the second consecutive monthly decrease. At least part of the May decline was attributable to a further decrease in the average number of persons per case. A majority of the States reported lower average payments per general assistance case.

- The number of persons receiving monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program passed the 13-million mark in May. More than half the beneficiaries (7.2 million) were retired workers receiving old-age benefits. About 2 percent (269,000) were disabled workers aged 50-64 receiving disability insurance benefits. Eighteen percent (2.4 million) were aged wives, dependent aged husbands, younger wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and children of retired or disabled-worker beneficiaries. Almost one-fourth of the beneficiaries were survivors of deceased workers—1.8 million mother and child beneficiaries and 1.3 million aged widows and dependent aged widowers or parents.

During the first 10½ years that monthly benefits were payable, the number of beneficiaries grew steadily but slowly; by September 1950, 3 mil-

lion persons were receiving monthly benefits. Since then—in less than 9 years—the number of beneficiaries has more than quadrupled. This rapid growth reflects the changes in the program made by Congress—the extension of coverage, for example, and the liberalization of the insured-status requirements and the conditions under which a beneficiary can receive payments, the lowering of the age at which women can receive benefits, and the provision of benefits for disabled workers and their dependents. The maturing of the program, evidenced by the increasing number of persons who meet the eligibility requirements for benefits, is another factor in its growth.

Monthly benefits were being paid at the end of May at a monthly rate of \$797.3 million. Of this amount, \$607.1 million went to retired workers and their families, \$26.3 million to disabled workers and their families, \$75.4 million to aged widows, widowers, and parents, and \$88.5 million to widowed mothers and orphaned children.

Monthly benefit awards numbered 206,700 in May—35,700 less than in April. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$13.6 million were awarded to 68,400 persons. More than 1.2 million monthly benefit awards and 400,000 lump-sum death payment awards have been recorded this year.

- Unemployment covered by the regular State unemployment insur-

ance programs and the program for Federal employees continued to decline in May. Initial claims, representing new unemployment, numbered 890,000—19 percent less than the total in April and 42 percent less than that in May 1958. Insured unemployment dropped 17 percent (307,000) to 1.5 million. This average was half that a year earlier and was the lowest since October 1957. All States shared in the decline, which was attributable partly to additional hiring in manufacturing plants, as well as to continuing expansion in outdoor employment. In an average week, 1.4 million unemployed workers drew benefits—19 percent less than in April 1959 and 49 percent less than in May 1958. Benefit payments dropped 24 percent to a total of \$165.9 million; the decline from the preceding year was 54 percent. The average weekly benefit paid for total unemployment was \$29.45, or 57 cents less than in April and \$1.35 less than in May 1958. About 146,000 workers exhausted their rights to benefits under these regular programs—a drop of about one-fifth from the number in April and of almost two-fifths from that a year earlier.

The number of jobless workers who claimed benefits under the temporary unemployment compensation programs dropped sharply (43 percent) to 126,000, as the programs were drawing to a close. Claims and benefits under the programs for veterans also declined.

	<i>May 1959</i>	<i>April 1959</i>	<i>May 1958</i>	<i>Calendar year 1958</i>	<i>1957</i>
Civilian labor force, ^{1,2} total (in thousands)	69,405	68,639	68,965	68,647	67,946
Employed	66,016	65,012	64,061	63,966	65,011
Unemployed	3,389	3,627	4,904	4,681	2,936
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ^{1,3}	\$376.2	\$373.2	\$349.9	\$353.4	\$347.9
Wage and salary disbursements	255.8	253.4	233.1	237.1	238.1
Proprietors' income	46.7	46.5	44.4	44.2	43.0
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income	45.6	45.4	43.8	43.9	43.0
Social insurance and related payments	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.4	16.0
Public assistance	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
Other	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.6
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	7.9	7.9	6.7	6.7	6.6
Consumer price index, ^{1,4} all items (1947-49 = 100)	124.0	123.9	123.6	123.5	120.2
Food	117.7	117.6	121.6	120.2	115.6
Medical care	150.2	149.6	143.7	144.4	138.1

¹ Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

² Bureau of the Census.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of

Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1957*, page 9, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Social Security in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

During 1958, social security officials of the United States visited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to study that Nation's social security system, and officials of the Soviet Union, in turn, made a similar visit to the United States. The following summary of the benefit programs of the social security system in the Soviet Union has been prepared largely from material collected there by the group from the United States.

A exchange of visits by officials of the social security agencies of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a recent feature of the East-West exchange program. The United States team spent 30 days during August and September 1958 examining the social security program of the Soviet Union; the experts from the Soviet Union visited the United States, studying its program, for a similar period in November and December.

Each team consisted of five members. The group from the United States—all officials of the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—was composed of Charles I. Schottland, then Commissioner of Social Security; Victor Christgau, Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; Robert J. Myers, Chief Actuary; Arthur E. Hess, Assistant Director in charge of the Division of Disability Operations, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; and Corinne H. Wolfe, Chief, Division of Technical Training, Bureau of Public Assistance.

Members of the United States team met with more than 200 social security, trade-union, and industrial officials. They talked with pensioners, residents of homes for the aged, workers, and students. Team members examined various social security working materials and individual beneficiary files. They visited more than 60 social security offices, sanatoriums,

banks, factories, producer cooperatives, collective farms, and State farms, making on-the-spot observations in four of the 15 Republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These four Republics have 80 percent of the Nation's total population.

The summary of the benefit programs of the Soviet Union's social security system appearing in these pages is based in large part on the material that the delegates from the United States collected.

Definitions

The official concept of social security is expressed in article 120 of the 1936 Soviet Constitution, as amended to July 16, 1956, which reads as follows:

Citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have the right to maintenance in old age and also in the case of sickness or disability. This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of industrial, office, and professional workers at State expense, free medical service for the working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

The concept is elsewhere more broadly defined in connection with the social insurance budget.¹

Payments and benefits received by the population from the state budget and from enterprise funds include state expenditures for social insur-

ance payments and benefits for workers and employees; for social security pensions; for benefits to single mothers and mothers with many children; for students' scholarship money; for free medical aid; for free and reduced-rate accommodations in sanatoria and rest homes; for free training and increasing of skills; for vacation pay; and for other payments and benefits for workers.

The discussion of the Soviet Union social security system presented here is confined principally to the system's programs that provide social protection through payment of cash benefits. These programs make provision for old-age, disability, and survivor pensions; sickness and maternity benefits; family allowances; and compensation for work-connected injuries. Medical and maternity care is provided separately under the public health system. No provision is made for unemployment insurance.

The general pension system is currently governed by a law of 1956; family allowances by a law of 1944, as amended; and the remaining benefits under the terms of the 1922 labor code, as amended.

The 1956 pension law increased benefits substantially. As stated in an official document, "during the war and postwar years a great gap had grown between pensions and wages. This was due to the fact that the sums paid out for pensions had been fixed in the beginning of the 1930's, whereas the wages of workers had considerably increased since then. It therefore became necessary to bring the pensions into conformity with the new wage level."

A further statement from an official source indicates "that some of the pensioners received low pensions while certain categories of workers received high pensions out of all proportion."

The basic system of cash benefits covers primarily industrial and commercial workers and "intelligentsia" (white-collar workers). Most peas-

* Prepared in the Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner, principally from materials supplied by the social security delegation to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

¹ *Narodnoye Khozyaistvo, S.S.R.* (National Economy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Moscow, 1956.

ants—that is, collective farmers—are completely outside the system, except for family allowance benefits. Any other benefits that they receive come through voluntary mutual benefit societies organized within their particular collective farms.

Most of the cash benefits are related to previous earnings, with higher rates for persons engaged in "underground, hot, or unhealthy" work and sometimes with increments for length of service. Benefits are financed from contributions levied on state-owned employing enterprises and from the general revenue of the Government, which is largely derived from a turnover tax on consumer goods and food. The cost of family allowances is financed entirely from general revenue.

The cash benefit programs are authorized by laws and decrees uniformly applicable to all 15 Republics of the Soviet Union. Administration of the programs, though highly decentralized, is still surprisingly uniform.

Pension Programs

Coverage under the old-age, disability, and survivor pension program applies to industrial, commercial, and other employees; students; and persons disabled in the performance of public duties. All agricultural workers except those on state-operated farms—that is, all but about one-tenth of the total number—are excluded.

The pensions are partially financed from the net proceeds of contributions levied on employing enterprises and agencies (after the cost of sickness and allied benefits have been met). The balance of the cost of the pensions—about 50 percent—is financed from the general revenue.

In addition to the general program, there are special pension programs established by the Government for particular classes of employees, such as teachers, civil airline pilots, and ballet dancers. There is also a category of personal pensions, which is used to recognize special social, political, and other achievements. Personal pensions are awarded on an individual and discretionary basis, depending on official judgment as to the merit of the achievement.

Old-Age Pensions

Under the terms of the law, men are normally eligible for old-age benefits at age 60 and women at age 55. The age requirement is 5 years lower for persons engaged in "difficult" work and 10 years lower for those engaged in "underground, hot, or unhealthy" work. The normal service requirement is 25 years for men and 20 years for women (for underground, hot, or unhealthy work, 5 years less for both). If the worker has at least 5 years of service—3 just before retirement—a reduced pension is payable.

Old-age pensions are payable in full only upon complete retirement. If the pensioner continues to work and earns 1,000 rubles² or less a month, his pension is normally reduced to 150 rubles (half the minimum pension for fully retired persons). No pension is paid if earnings exceed 1,000 rubles a month. For a person continuing to work in underground, hot, or unhealthy work, however, the pension is reduced only 50 percent, with no earnings limitation.

The amount of the pension is related to average earnings in the 12 months immediately preceding retirement or to the best 5 consecutive years of the 10 years immediately before retirement. The benefit is graded, ranging (for other than those engaged in dangerous work) from 50 percent of average monthly earnings for persons with earnings of more than 1,000 rubles to 100 percent of average monthly earnings for those with earnings of less than 350 rubles. An increment of 10 percent of the pension is payable for 15 years of continuous service or for 35 years' employment (30 years for women). The minimum pension is 300 rubles a month; the maximum is 1,200. Dependents' supplements—10 percent of the pension for one dependent, 15 percent for two or more—are available (within the 1,200-ruble maximum) if the pensioner has retired and the dependent is unable to work.

Permanent Disability Pensions

Provisions for permanent disability pensions establish 18 benefit categories,

graded according to whether the disability is work-connected; whether the worker was engaged in dangerous work, difficult work, or general work; and the extent of disability. The extent of disability is graded in terms of (1) total and permanent disability requiring constant attendance, (2) "other" total and permanent disability, and (3) partial permanent disability or permanent incapacity for the worker's customary occupation.

No minimum length-of-service requirements are prescribed for pensions payable for disability arising from work-connected causes. For non-work-connected disability, the service requirements are generally 2-20 years for men and 1-15 years for women, depending on the individual's age. For persons in underground, hot, or unhealthy work, the requirement is 1-14 years.

In each benefit category, the benefit is determined by a weighted formula that yields a high percentage of the first portion of average earnings and a low percentage of the remainder, with specified minimum and maximum pensions. All benefits, within a 1,200-ruble maximum, are scaled slightly higher if the disability arose in connection with the pensioner's employment.

In the case of non-work-connected total disability when there is need of constant attendance, the formula for general workers is 85 percent of average earnings up to 500 rubles a month plus 10 percent of earnings in excess of 500 rubles. The minimum monthly pension is 300 rubles; the maximum, 900. When the worker is totally disabled but does not need constant attendance, the formula is 65 percent of average earnings up to 450 rubles plus 10 percent of earnings in excess of that amount. The minimum pension is 230 rubles, and the maximum is 600. Pensions for total disability may be supplemented by as much as 30 percent of the pension for workers with long and continuous service or with dependents who are unable to work.

Pensions payable for partial disability for general workers amount to 45 percent of earnings up to 400 rubles plus 10 percent of higher earnings, with a minimum pension of 160 rubles and a maximum of 400. If the

² The tourist rate of exchange for the ruble is 10 cents, which seems a reasonable rate in terms of purchasing power.

pensioner works, his earnings plus his pension may not exceed his previous earnings; 50 percent of the pension is, however, always payable.

Disability pensions for non-work-connected causes for persons in underground, hot, or unhealthy work are calculated with the same percentages that apply to the first portion of average earnings in each category of disability. The percentages, however, are applied to the first 600 rubles of earnings and the rate on higher earnings is 20 percent. Similarly, for those engaged in difficult work, the "breaking point" is 500 rubles, and the rate on higher earnings is 15 percent.

Survivor Pensions

Survivor benefits are calculated with the same formulas and with the same minimums (except in work-connected cases) and maximums that are applied in determining disability benefit amounts. When there is one eligible survivor, the formula applied is the same as that for a partially disabled worker. For two survivors, the formula is the same as that for a totally and permanently disabled worker. When there are three or more survivors, the formula is the same as that for a totally and permanently disabled worker who requires constant attendance. Pensions for full orphans are somewhat higher in each case. The maximum monthly benefit for three survivors in a non-work-connected case is 900 rubles, but if the three survivors are full orphans it is 1,200 rubles.

For the worker who dies from a non-service-connected cause, the length of the service required to entitle his survivors to benefits is the same as that specified for entitlement to benefits for non-work-connected disability. Eligible survivors include children under age 16 or under age 18 if in school, widows aged 55 or over, invalid widows, widows caring for children under age 8, widowers over age 60, invalid widowers, and certain other categories of dependents, such as invalid or aged parents.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash benefits for loss of wages because of temporary disability resulting from work injuries, sickness, or

maternity are available for employed persons other than collective farmers and members of producers' cooperatives, which often pay similar benefits. To be eligible for sickness benefits, even for a single day's absence, the worker must produce a doctor's certificate. The sickness and temporary disability benefits are payable from the first day of incapacity and continue until the employee returns to work or is adjudged permanently disabled. In practice, a determination of permanent disability is usually made after 2 months' incapacity and almost always by the time 4 months have expired; the employee is then transferred to the pension rolls, where benefit amounts are smaller. Maternity benefits are payable for 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after confinement.

Sickness benefits generally vary from 50 percent of earnings with less than 3 years of service in the same undertaking to 90 percent for those with 12 or more years' continuous service. Temporary disability resulting from work-connected causes is compensable at 100 percent of earnings. Maternity benefits range from 66½ percent of earnings to 100 percent, depending on the total number of years of employment and the length of continuous service.

Workers who change jobs without the approval of their employing enterprise are denied sickness benefit rights during the first 6 months of new employment. For workers who are not trade-union members, sickness benefits are reduced by half.

Medical and maternity care is provided, without respect to employment, under the public health system, which is administered separately from the social security programs. Care in sanatoriums and rest homes for favored classes of workers is, however, financed from social insurance funds, as is some domiciliary care for pensioners in homes for the aged.

Family Allowances

Family allowances are payable to resident mothers who have had four or more children. The allowance is 40 rubles a month for the fourth child and rises progressively to 150 rubles for the eleventh and each additional child. The allowance is paid for children aged 1-4, although the amount

depends on the total number of living children.

Another kind of family allowance is provided in the form of lump-sum grants. The amount of the grant rises progressively from 200 rubles on the birth of the third child to 2,500 rubles for the tenth and each additional child.

Monthly payments are also made to unmarried mothers. The amount of the payment depends on the number of children under age 12, with the per capita amount decreasing for larger families (50 rubles a month for the first child and 25 rubles for each of the next two children).

Administration and Financing

The cash sickness, maternity, and part of the work-injuries benefit programs are operated under the general supervision of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Regional and district trade-union committees exercise direct administration. When the claim is made, the factory, shop, or local trade-union committee is generally responsible for the authorization of payments.

Benefit payments are made from enterprise funds, which are derived from employer contributions ranging from 4.4 percent to 9.0 percent of payroll in 1958. The rates are fixed annually by the central trade-union committees of each industry and the All-Union Central Council, according to the relatively hazardous nature of the industry, and are subject to approval by the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. After the costs of cash sickness, work-injury, and other benefits, such as vacations and rest-cure trips, have been met, proceeds from the enterprise funds help finance the cost of pensions.

The net proceeds of the enterprise funds finance roughly half the cost of old-age, disability, and survivor pensions. The remainder of the cost comes from general revenue.

Although the same law governing old-age, disability, and survivor pensions applies throughout the Soviet Union, there is no central, all-union agency for administration of the pension programs. Each of the 15 Republics has its own Ministry of Social Security. Administration is decen-

tralized from the Republic ministries to social security departments of executive committees of the local soviets. Claims are adjudicated by local pension committees.

Pension payments are made by postal carriers in cash except those to working pensioners; the employing enterprise or agency then makes the partial pension payment. The Ministries of Social Security keep the necessary pension records on both claims awarded and continuing payments. No earnings records are maintained by government agencies. Instead, each individual is required to maintain a labor book, which is something like a domestic passport, in which his employment history is recorded. Persons whose work books have been lost, destroyed, confiscated, or inaccurately completed may need to establish their eligibility on the basis of affidavits.

Processing of a claim is preceded by extensive predevelopment by the claimant's employing enterprise or trade-union local. The union, for example, assists the claimant in assembling the necessary papers and apparently often advises the individual on whether he should file a claim. The claimant may file in person or by mail. When the claims inspector handling the case believes it is ready for adjudication, he passes the claim to the local pension committee for final action. The individual is not required to appear personally before the pension committee unless his earnings record is defective and has to be established by affidavits. If the claim is disallowed, the applicant may appeal to the local soviet committee.

The procedure for a disability claim is much the same, except that determinations of disability are made by a five-man commission that includes among its members three medical examiners. The examiners not only pass on the individual's medical evidence from the clinic where he receives his treatment but also examine him personally. They determine the category of disability to which the individual belongs and make a "labor recommendation," defining his residual capacities and the kind of work in which he shall be placed. When the commission finds that there is some kind of work that the individual can do, the social security office, in co-

operation with employers and unions, gets him a job of the type specified.

Role of the Trade Unions

Trade unions are to a considerable extent an administrative arm of the Government, whose primary function is to assist management in increasing production. To strengthen worker acceptance of the trade unions, the Government in 1933 assigned to them important responsibilities in the administration of social security, including such matters as setting contribution rates, collecting contributions, and making disbursements. Part of the contributions collected from employing enterprises and agencies is turned over to the Ministries of Social Security in the various Republics, and part is used to finance certain direct benefits and welfare activities. In addition to paying the cost of vacation and rest-cure trips for individuals selected by union officials, the trade unions supervise payment of cash sickness and allied benefits by the various enterprises; maintain "palaces of culture" with libraries and facilities for sports, games, art, music, and drama; have responsibility for industrial safety; and furnish a variety of personnel and counseling services in assisting workers to obtain social security benefits, advising about individual work performance, and counseling on family and personal life.

Collective Farm Arrangements

Collective farms have their own arrangements in the form of mutual aid societies, through which a small percentage of the net income of each collective is set aside for social objectives. Since the productivity of the farms varies widely, there is wide variation in the benefits available from one collective to another. Establishment of a uniform and formalized pension plan for collective farms, with considerable pooling of costs among all farms, is apparently receiving some consideration, although such plans do not go so far as to include collective farmers in the regular social security system.

Conclusions

In evaluating the social security system of any country, it is difficult

to arrive at simple judgments. The problem is magnified many times in the case of the Soviet Union. The fragmentary nature of the available information (resulting from the paucity of statistics), the extensive decentralization of administration, and the fact that the Nation's first actual social security law was enacted as recently as 1956 and that previously the system was operated under a brief constitutional provision implemented by decrees and other directives—all contribute to the difficulty of assessing the system.

The gaps in the statistics result in part from inadequate statistical procedures and the highly decentralized nature of the recordkeeping and in part from a policy of almost complete statistical secrecy. Until 1956 a figure on the current total population of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was not available from any official source. Apparently because past deficiencies have hampered officials and professional workers, some improvements have been instituted in recent years. Still, much fundamental data of the kind usually available freely and easily in other highly developed economies are not available to the student of social security in the Soviet Union. Data on the subject of workers' wages and incomes, on actual incomes of collective farmers, and on the distribution of income and savings among groups and individuals in the population continue to be zealously guarded. Despite the dearth of such data, it is possible to formulate certain tentative conclusions and general comment.

For those workers who are covered by the system (probably about 60 percent of the labor force), and who have earnings at or below the average wage, benefits are high in relation to wages. For the average retired worker, the old-age pension is probably about 65-70 percent of pay. This relatively high proportion of full wages is required to furnish a pension that is at all adequate in an economy where wage levels are low and where the majority of workers are able to accumulate little in the way of savings of any type—home ownership, individual savings, and insurance, for example. Because, however, of the wide differences in wages that are

found in the Soviet Union and the 1,200-ruble maximum pension, many of the higher-paid workers retire at half pay or considerably less.

The specified retirement ages under the pension plan—60 for men and 55 for women (less in certain categories of employment)—are relatively low compared with those in most countries, and it appears that most persons claim their pensions at or near the minimum ages. Data cannot be obtained to determine whether the majority of the claimants actually retire from gainful employment or whether they obtain the reduced pension available to those earning less than 1,000 rubles a month.

In connection with the low retirement ages, any analysis should take into account the unusually young age distribution of the Soviet population resulting from the high mortality of the past. Mortality rates apparently have declined significantly in recent years, however, and are now not much higher than those of most industrialized countries. Thus the situation in two or three decades may be considerably different, and it will be interesting to see if the Soviets will then retain the relatively low retirement age provisions.

The idealization in the Soviet Union of productive work on the part of every individual capable of working has resulted in the development of programs and techniques for employing the aged, the physically handicapped, and many others unable to

perform in competition with more able-bodied workers. Many inmates of the homes for the aged work either part time or full time for wages. A number of special facilities have been established for employment of the handicapped and for research in such fields as gerontology, prosthetic appliances, and causes of disability.

The Soviets have developed a system of close coordination between the determination of disability and the employment of the disabled. To a considerable extent, their success in the placement and continued employment of the handicapped may be ascribed to a system of state sanctions. The labor recommendations of a medical examining commission are mandatory on the managers of enterprises, and there are social and economic penalties that impel the individual himself to work. The general gains may also be attributed to the fact that, in addition to these sanctions, there is an organized plan to place handicapped persons in separate factories (usually producers' co-operatives) or in separate work groups, so that adjustments in working hours, sick leave, and pay can be related to the disability of the group.

The social security system makes no provision for unemployment insurance. The official position is that unemployment is nonexistent in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In general, it appears that, if an individual has no job and is in need, some kind of work will be found for him by

trade-union, party, or government officials, or in an emergency a lump-sum cash payment will be furnished on an ad hoc basis. In any event, even a limited examination of pension records reveals numerous instances of seasonal unemployment and extended periods of no earnings or extremely low earnings.

Who pays for the benefits? Considerable confusion exists on the deceptively simple question of who pays the cost of the benefits provided by the Soviet social security system. Since the system is noncontributory as far as the covered workers are concerned, there is the erroneous impression in the Soviet Union (and often abroad) that the benefits are somehow provided "free."

Social benefits cannot be provided without a real cost effect. They must come from the production of the period. With contributions from the employing enterprises (essentially a form of compensation) and from general revenue (derived principally from transaction or sales taxes), the costs are largely paid by the general consumer, including the large number on collective farms, who are not covered by most of the programs of the system. The psychological success with which the Soviets use the program as a system of rewards for long and faithful service to the state is indicated by the frequency of the comment that "the Government provides all these social benefits to us free of charge."

Working Mothers and Their Arrangements for Care of Their Children

by HENRY C. LAJEWSKI*

Mothers with children under age 18 have been entering the labor force in increasing numbers since before World War II. The growth in the number of working mothers has raised questions about the arrangements they make for the care of their children. The Children's Bureau therefore asked the Bureau of the Census to obtain information on the child-care arrangements of one group of working mothers—those with full-time jobs who had children under age 12. It is believed that the results will be of value in planning for the welfare of the Nation's children.

ONE of the most significant social and economic trends of the past two decades has been the continuing increase in the number of women in the labor force. Their number rose from 13.8 million in March 1940 to 22.0 million in March 1958 (from 27.4 percent of the female population aged 14 and over to 35.0 percent). The significance of this increase becomes more apparent when it is recognized that a substantial part of it can be attributed to married women. The proportion of married women in the labor force nearly doubled between March 1940 and March 1958, rising from 16.7 percent to 31.4 percent.

To the Children's Bureau, with its concern for the welfare of children, the importance of these statistics lies in the fact that among the 16.6 million women in the labor force in March 1958 who were or had been married there were 7.5 million who had children under age 18. This number was 80 percent more than that (4.2 million) in April 1948.

How many of these mothers worked full time and how many children were in the families of mothers working full time were two basic questions for which there have been no answers. Other unanswered questions follow

from these. Who takes care of the children of working mothers? Are they cared for at home or away from home? How adequate is the care they receive while their mothers work? To what extent do these mothers have need for more adequate child-care arrangements?

To fill some of these gaps in knowledge the Children's Bureau contracted with the Bureau of the Census in the spring of 1958 to obtain information on the child-care arrangements of a specific group of working mothers—those who worked full time and had children under age 12. The questions asked about the children concerned their ages, who usually looked after them while they were out of school and their mothers were at work, and where this care was pro-

vided. In addition, a question was asked concerning the number of children aged 12-17 in the families with mothers working full time. The survey was conducted by the Bureau of the Census in the course of the Current Population Survey for June 1958.

Employed Mothers With Children Under Age 12

During the month of the survey,¹ an estimated 2.9 million women had full-time jobs² and had at least one child under age 12. These women accounted for about 1 in 7 mothers in the Nation³ and for about 1 out of every 2 mothers in the labor force who had a child of this age. Thus, only about 53 percent of the women in the labor force with children under age 12 were employed full time. Unfortunately, there are no data to indicate the extent and direction of changes in this proportion in the past decade. The fact remains, however, that nearly half the mothers in the labor force in June 1958 who had children under age 12 were working on a part-time basis or were unemployed.

Marital status and family size. — The large majority—2.3 million or 81 percent—of the mothers with chil-

Table 1.—*Mothers with children under age 12 and with full-time employment: Marital status and number of children under age 18, June 1958*

[In thousands]

Marital status	Total	Number of mothers				Total number of children under age 18	
		With specified number of children					
		1	2	3	4		
Total	2,873	931	951	534	457	6,665	
Married	2,565	796	849	490	439	6,057	
Husband present	2,334	700	778	458	398	5,570	
Husband absent	231	96	71	32	32	487	
Widowed or divorced	308	135	102	44	27	608	

* Division of Research, Children's Bureau. Adapted from Henry C. Lajewski, *Child Care Arrangements of Full-Time Working Mothers* (Children's Bureau Publication No. 378), 1959. For a fuller treatment of the data, see the report.

¹ The survey was conducted in June 1958, but questions about care of children related to May in order to show arrangements at a time when most children were in school. Some mothers working full time in June but not in May were therefore excluded from the survey; the information on employment status and other characteristics of the population relates to the week of June 8-14.

² Persons employed full time were those who worked 35 hours or more during the week before the survey for pay or profit or without pay on a family farm or business.

³ The data relate primarily to the civilian population of the United States—that is, all civilians living within the continental United States, including inmates of institutions. Members of the Armed Forces except those overseas are also included.

dren under age 12 and with full-time jobs in June 1958 were married women living in the same household as their husbands (table 1). About 231,000 mothers had husbands absent from home because of separation, service in the Armed Forces, hospitalization for mental illness, imprisonment, or other reasons, and about 308,000 were either divorced from their husbands or widowed.

On the average the number of children under age 18 was the same (2.3) in the families of these mothers as in all families with children.⁴ About one-third of the families with working mothers had one child, another third had two children each, nearly a fifth had three children, and slightly more than a seventh had four or more children. Mothers living in rural areas had a slightly higher number of children, on the average, than those living in urban areas—2.5 compared with 2.2.

Working-mother families with children under age 18.—When all families with children under age 18 are classified by the presence of children in the age groups under 6, 6-11, and 12-17, the largest group is found to be that with children under age 6 only. The next largest group had at least one child under age 6 and at least one in the age group 6-11. As might be anticipated, the families with at least one child under age 6 had less representation, proportionately, among women in the labor force than those without such young children.

There is one exception to the generalization that mothers with children under age 6 are less likely than mothers with older children to be in the labor force and working full time. The exception is the mother who, in addition to having a child under age 6, also has one aged 12-17. As shown in table 2, in March 1958 about 1 out of every 10 women in the United States with at least one child under age 6, and slightly less than 1 in 10 women with at least one child aged 6 and other children aged 6-11, was employed on a full-time basis. The ratio for women with children aged 6-11 only or with children of that age

and children aged 12-17 as well was about 1 in 5. Of all women who had children under age 6 and aged 12-17 and who were in the labor force, about 7 out of 10 were employed full time.

Urban-rural differences are not significant. In both areas about 51 percent of the women had at least one child under age 6. The most notable difference is that a higher proportion of mothers in rural areas than in urban areas also had a child aged 12-17.

Mothers working full time who reside in the Northeast are more likely to have children in the older age groups. In June 1958, about 42 percent had a child aged 12-17. The proportion of mothers in the other regions with a child of this age ranged from 32 percent to 36 percent. Conversely the proportion of working mothers whose children were all under age 6 was lower in the Northeast than in the other regions. In addition, a smaller proportion of the working mothers in the Northeast had a child aged 6-11 as well as one under age 6. This finding suggests the possibility that mothers with young

children are less likely to enter the full-time working labor force in the Northeast than mothers in other regions.

Occupational group, race, and marital status.—Of all the women in the labor force in March 1958 who were or had been married, the largest proportion consisted of clerks or sales personnel and the smallest proportion of farmers or farm laborers. The situation was similar among the mothers who had children under age 12 and who were employed full time in June 1958. There were some differences, however, in the distributions of these groups by occupational categories. There was a higher proportion of clerks and sales personnel and a lower proportion of women in professional and managerial positions among the women who had children under age 12 and who were employed full time in June 1958 than among all women in the labor force in March 1958 who were or had been married.

Among the white mothers with children under age 12, employed full time, the largest proportion was employed as clerks or sales personnel; among the nonwhite mothers the largest proportion was in private household or other service work. Relatively more white mothers than nonwhite mothers were in professional and managerial positions. Farmers and farm laborers were represented to a greater extent among the nonwhite mothers. In each group the proportion of women who are craftsmen, operators, or laborers was about the same. The most significant occupational difference between mothers who were married and whose husbands are present and mothers of another marital status is that the former group contained a higher proportion of farmers or farm laborers and a lower proportion of household workers or service workers.

Regional and urban-rural residence.—About 2 out of every 3 of the mothers resided in an urban area. Regionally, this ratio varied. In the South the 1.1 million mothers were about equally divided between those residing in urban areas and those residing in rural areas. In the North Central States and in the West about 7 out of every 10 mothers lived in urban areas, and in the Northeast

Table 2.—*Mothers in the labor force and mothers with children under age 12 and with full-time employment: Labor-force participation rates, by presence of children in specified age groups*

Age group	Number of mothers ¹ (in thousands)			As percent of civilian population	
	In civilian population	In labor force	With children under age 12 and full-time employment	In labor force	With children under age 12 and full-time employment
None under 6...	11,297	4,647	(2)	41.1	(2)
6-11 only....	3,433	1,356	713	39.5	20.8
6-11 and 12-17...	3,239	1,205	708	37.2	21.9
12-17 only....	4,625	2,086	(2)	45.1	(2)
Some under 6...	14,146	2,847	1,452	20.1	10.3
Under 6 only...	6,600	1,350	697	20.5	10.6
Under 6 and 6-11...	5,018	897	438	17.9	8.7
Under 6 and 12-17...	586	156	109	26.6	18.6
Under 6, 6-11, and 12-17...	1,942	444	208	22.9	10.7

¹ Unpublished data on civilian population and on total labor force as of March 1958 from Bureau of the Census.

² Not available.

³ Not applicable.

⁴ Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Consumer Income*, No. 30, December 1958, table 6, page 22.

about 3 of every 4 resided in urban areas.

Children of Mothers Employed Full Time

Mothers who had children under age 12 and who were employed full time in June 1958 had 6.7 million children under age 18, of whom 5.1 million were under age 12. The care of the younger group was the particular focus of the survey. Among these children, 880,000 were under age 3 and 1.2 million were aged 3-5.

Age of children and race.—Of the 4.2 million children under age 12 of white mothers employed full time, about 1 in 6 was under age 3 and about 2 out of every 9 were aged 3-5. The proportion of those in the age group 6-9 years was slightly more than 1 in 3, and for those aged 10 and 11 it was nearly 1 out of every 4.

Among the 915,000 nonwhite⁵ children whose mothers had full-time jobs, about one-fifth were under age 3 and another one-fifth were aged 10-11, a fourth were in the age group 3-5 years, and about a third were aged 6-9. This information suggests that more nonwhite mothers than white mothers must enter the labor force, even though they have young children—possibly because of differences in family income level between white and nonwhite families.

Age	Total	White	Non-white
Total number...	5,073,000	4,158,000	915,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 3.....	17.4	16.5	21.2
3-5.....	22.8	22.1	26.2
6-9.....	35.3	35.9	32.5
10-11.....	24.5	25.5	20.1

Age of mothers.—Data on the ages of mothers who had children under age 12 and full-time jobs in June 1958 were obtained only in relation to the ages of their children. These data show that a high proportion of children aged 6-11 had mothers aged 30 or over. As might be anticipated, a high proportion (1 in 5) of the 5.1 million children under age 6 had mothers under age 30—a ratio sug-

⁵ The term nonwhite, for the purposes of the survey, includes Negroes, Chinese, Indians, Japanese, and other unspecified groups.

Table 3.—Children under age 12 of mothers employed full time: Occupation of mother and age of child, June 1958

Occupation of mother	Children under age 12				
	Number	Percentage distribution			
		Total	Under age 3	Aged 3-5	Aged 6-9
Total.....	5,073,000	100.0	17.4	22.8	35.3
Professional and managerial.....	641,000	100.0	14.3	18.9	40.4
Clerical and sales.....	1,788,000	100.0	18.5	21.5	35.2
Craftsmen, operators, laborers.....	951,000	100.0	15.1	21.9	37.1
Household and service workers.....	1,222,000	100.0	18.5	28.2	31.9
Farmers and farm laborers.....	471,000	100.0	18.5	21.4	33.8

gesting that the wife must work in a considerable number of young families despite the presence of young children. Research on the questions raised by this situation may well prove fruitful.

Another significant question for research is suggested by the fact that many mothers employed full time in the labor force apparently enter upon full employment when their children are aged 6-9. It would be interesting to know the extent to which mothers aged 30-39, whose children are now aged 6-11, worked when they were under age 30 and their children were under age 6.

Age of children and marital status of mother.—An overwhelming proportion—82 percent—of the children under age 12 lived in homes including both a mother and father. Eight percent lived in homes in which one of the parents was absent, and 10 percent lived in homes that had been broken either by death or divorce. There were only slight differences in the age distribution for those children whose parents were married at the time of the survey, whether or not both parents were in the home. There were two significant differences between those whose parents were married and those whose parents were either widowed or divorced. In the latter group there were proportionately fewer children under age 3 and proportionately more in the age group 6-9.

Age of children and urban-rural residence.—The age distribution of the children whose mothers were employed full time was similar in urban and rural areas, but mothers in the rural areas had, on the average, more children. About 61 percent of the

children lived in urban areas and 39 percent in rural areas.

The smallest proportion of children in both urban and rural areas was in the age group under 3. In both urban and rural areas there was a progressively higher proportion of children in each of the higher age groups, up through the group aged 6-9; among those aged 10 and 11 the proportion decreased.

Age of children and occupation of mother.—What relationship, if any, is there between the mother's occupation and the age of her child? The data indicate that there is a relationship, because a child whose mother is engaged in professional or managerial work is less likely to be under age 6 than is the child whose mother is engaged in other occupations (table 3). It is probable, therefore, that mothers in professional and managerial occupations may not enter the labor market as early as those in other occupational groups, perhaps because of the family's financial status. The data also indicate that the largest proportion of children had mothers who were clerical or sales workers and that the smallest proportion had mothers who were farmers or farm workers.

Regional and urban-rural residence.—Inasmuch as the majority of mothers in the study were concentrated in the urban areas of the Nation, so were the majority of their children under age 12. This urban majority was true of all regions but the South, where a majority of the children resided in rural areas and only 47 percent in urban areas. It is to be noted also that nearly 2 out of every 5 children under age 12 whose mothers were employed full time lived

in the South. Such facts are significant in planning for the care of children in this area.

Child-Care Arrangements of Mothers Employed Full Time

The principal questions asked in the survey were: Who takes care of the child under age 12 while the mother is working and where is the care provided—in the child's home or the home of the person providing care?

Care at home.—A very large majority of the children in the survey were provided care in their own homes. This finding is consistent with the fact that for many of them care was provided by their fathers or by relatives. Nearly 16 percent of the children were cared for by their fathers, whose working hours were different from those of the mother or who were unemployed or not in the labor force.

Children in the largest group, 30 percent, were cared for in their own homes by relatives other than the father. As indicated earlier, many of the mothers employed full time have children aged 12-17. That these children were often the relatives providing care for the children under age 12 is evident from the fact that 36.6 percent of the 1.5 million children cared for in their own homes by relatives received care from persons under age 18.

About 12 percent (594,000) of the children were cared for in their own homes by nonrelatives; neighbors provided the care for 90,000 and other nonrelatives the care for the others. Unfortunately, the survey could not be extended to explore the nature and circumstances of the care the children received from neighbors or other nonrelatives.

Care away from home.—Only about 1 in 5 of the children received care away from home. The children cared for by relatives away from home made up about 11 percent of all the children of working mothers and 49 percent of those cared for away from home. The relatives caring for children away from home, unlike those caring for children in the child's own home, were virtually all aged 18 or over. The relationship to the child—whether they were, for example,

siblings, grandparents, or aunts—is unknown. The data nevertheless suggest that a study of the pattern of care of children of working mothers by relatives would provide valuable insight into family life when the mother is employed.

Care for a child away from home by a nonrelative was arranged for about 9 percent of the children, and for about 2 out of every 3 the care was provided by a neighbor. Thus, again, the neighbor looms as a significant resource for child-caring arrangements.

Another group of children cared for away from their homes are those placed in day nurseries, day-care centers, settlement houses, nursery schools, and the like, who were considered to be receiving group care while their mothers worked. They accounted for 121,000 of the 5.1 million children under age 12 of mothers employed full time, as shown in the following tabulation.

Type of child-care arrangement ¹	Number of children		
	Total	Under age 6	Aged 6-11
Total	5,073	2,039	3,034
Care at own home by:			
Father	802	299	503
Relative:			
Under age 18	558	148	410
Aged 18 or over	965	417	548
Nonrelative	594	290	304
Care at caretaker's home by:			
Relative	545	295	250
Nonrelative	440	258	182
Group care	121	91	30
Self-care	401	13	388
Other	647	228	419

¹ As of May 1958.

Children caring for themselves.—Most mothers, in taking a full-time job, without doubt give consideration to the arrangements that must be made for their children. One of the factors involved is the age of the child. The data on the children's age suggest that many mothers do not take full-time jobs until their children reach school age or until they pass their ninth birthday. Thus the child is in school most of the time the mother is working, leaving a need for child-care arrangements only during the hours between the time of his dismissal from school and her re-

turn from work. Sometimes there is no arrangement, and the child looks out for himself. About 1 out of every 13 of the children was expected to do so. The adequacy of this arrangement was not ascertained; that it is inadequate for very young children is unquestionable.

Other arrangements.—For about 1 out of every 8 children under age 12 with mothers working full time, it was not possible to state exactly who cared for the child or where the care was provided. Comments made by the survey enumerators give some idea, however, of the arrangements the mothers were able to make.

Babysitter takes care of child for one hour until daughter, age 18, returns from school—she then takes over.

Mother lives in apartment over dry cleaning establishment in which she is the only employee. . . . Mother is able to look after son while working.

Mother is grade teacher. She gets home and leaves the same time as the child does usually—on occasions when she can't be home with the child he stops at his grandmother's house until his mother comes home.

Aunt of the children cared for them from 2 p.m. until school was out and 13-year-old sister was at home. Mother worked until 10 p.m.

Mother is self-employed (motel operator). Their residence is at motel address; therefore, the child is under . . . mother's care at all times.

After school child goes to YMCA and other boys' meetings so is only home 1 or 2 nights a week right after school and then the father or grandmother is there to be with him and his sister—they are never left alone.

Mother works night shift and is home all day.

When working in fields brings children along—baby takes nap in car.

Works chopping cotton with mother.

Father and neighbor — the children are cared for at home by father, but neighbor across the street cares for children when both parents are away. The father works on day shift and mother in afternoon. One of the parents is there most of the time.

Comments by the enumerators underscore two facts about the child-care arrangements of working

mothers. The first, as already indicated by the data on children cared for by a specific person at and away from home, is the important role of relatives and neighbors. The second is the direct care that many working mothers are able to give their children, either taking them along to their place of employment (as do some farm laborers), having employment immediately accessible to their home and children, or confining their employment to certain hours that assure their presence at home when the children are not in school.

Age of children. — Generally, regardless of age, the majority of the children were provided care by their fathers or other relatives. About the same proportion (57 percent) of those under age 6 and those aged 6-11 received care in their own homes. The proportion of children in both age groups for whom "other" arrangements were in effect was 11 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Among the children under age 6, however, there were proportionately twice as many children cared for away from home (including those in group care) as among those aged 6-11. Although few of the children under age 6 were reported to be caring for themselves, about 13 percent or 1 out of every 8 among those aged 6-11 cared for themselves. For those aged 10 and 11 the ratio increased to 1 out of every 5.

Occupation of mother. — The occupation of the mother, in part, determines the type of care the mother arranges for her child. This finding, suggested by the excerpts noted previously from the enumerators' descriptions of "other" child-care arrangements, is substantiated when the arrangements are analyzed on the basis of the mother's occupation. Generally, it can be stated that children of mothers in the professional, managerial, farmer, and farm laborer occupations are provided "other" child-care arrangements more often than children of mothers in other occupations; that children of mothers employed in domestic or other service occupations, more often than other children, are provided care by fathers; and that children of mothers in the clerical, sales, craftsman, operative, and laborer occupations, as a group, are cared for away from home

to a greater extent than children in the other groups (table 4).

Specifically, children whose mothers are farmers or farm laborers to a large extent have "other" child-care arrangements or must take care of themselves. Slightly more than 1 out of every 5 children whose mothers were in these occupations was caring for himself. Few children of such mothers were provided care by their fathers, and none received care at home from nonrelatives or were in group care—undoubtedly characteristics of the farm or farm-laborer family culture.

Among the children of mothers in managerial and professional occupations, about the same number were provided "other" child-care arrangements as among those whose mothers were farmers or farm laborers. Another large group of them received care from nonrelatives at home. The data suggest that the mothers in professional and managerial occupations use the services of nonrelatives to provide care for children at home more extensively than do mothers in other occupations. Still another large group of children—slightly more than 1 out of every 5—with mothers in this type of occupation are provided care at home by relatives aged 18 or over. The ratio is the same for the children of mothers in every occupation except farmers and farm laborers.

Children with mothers whose occupations were in domestic or other

service were cared for by fathers to a greater degree than children with mothers in any other occupation. About 23 percent were receiving care from their fathers. Significantly, in comparison with children of mothers in other occupations (except farmers and farm laborers) a small proportion of these children were cared for by nonrelatives. For about 1 in 7, "other" arrangements were made.

A notable fact about the children of mothers in the clerical, sales, operative, craftsman, and laborer occupations was the relatively low proportion (about 1 in 14) for whom "other" child-care arrangements were made. Among children with mothers in other groups, this ratio ranged from 1 out of every 7 to nearly 1 out of every 3. It is also notable that a higher proportion of this group of children was in care away from home than of those with mothers in other occupations. In fact, about two-thirds of the 121,000 children in group care had mothers in the clerical and sales occupations.

Residence. — Several differences between the arrangements for care of children residing in urban areas and those for children in rural areas are evident from the survey data (table 5). The most noteworthy is the degree to which "other" child-care arrangements were used in the rural areas; 1 out of every 6 children in rural areas but only about 1 out of every 10 in urban areas was cared for

Table 4.—*Children under age 12 of mothers employed full time: Child-care arrangements and occupation of mother, June 1958*

[In thousands]

Type of child-care arrangement ¹	Number of children, by occupation of mother					
	Total	Professional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	Private household workers or service workers	Farmers and farm laborers
Total.....	5,073	641	1,788	951	1,222	471
Care at own home by:						
Father.....	802	89	248	170	276	19
Relative:						
Under age 18.....	558	34	153	104	145	122
Aged 18 and over.....	965	139	350	183	245	48
Nonrelative.....	594	112	270	108	104	-----
Care at caretaker's home by:						
Relative.....	545	37	237	136	106	29
Nonrelative.....	440	46	200	100	81	13
Group care.....	121	9	79	15	18	-----
Self-care.....	401	39	129	61	69	103
Other.....	647	136	122	74	178	137

¹ As of May 1958.

Table 5.—Children under age 12 of mothers employed full time: Child-care arrangements and residence, June 1958

[In thousands]

Type of child-care arrangement ¹	Total number of children	Urban area	Rural area	Regions			
				North-east	North Central	South	West
Total	5,073	3,082	1,991	975	1,254	1,979	865
Care at own home by:							
Father	802	505	297	194	306	168	134
Relative:							
Under age 18	558	283	275	90	116	261	91
Aged 18 and over	965	654	311	200	225	380	160
Nonrelative	594	407	187	71	143	300	80
Care at caretaker's home by:							
Relative	545	307	238	115	98	250	82
Nonrelative	440	310	130	79	107	156	99
Group care	121	104	17	22	19	59	20
Self-care	401	201	200	83	72	185	61
Other	647	311	336	121	168	220	138

¹ As of May 1958.

under "other" arrangements. Proportionately more of the children in urban areas than of those in rural areas were provided care by nonrelatives both at and away from home, more were in group care, and fewer were caring for themselves.

The most outstanding regional difference in child-care arrangements was the relatively small proportion (about 9 percent) of the children in the South who were provided care by their fathers. In contrast, about 24 percent of the children in the North Central States and 16 percent in the Nation as a whole were cared for by their fathers. That such a small group of children in the South were provided care by their fathers may be attributed to the fact that many of their mothers were farmers or farm laborers. Throughout the Nation, the proportion of children of farmers and farm laborers provided care by their fathers was low. The Southern group may also include a high proportion of nonwhite children, for whom care by fathers was also relatively small. At the same time a higher proportion of children in the South than in any other region was provided care at home by relatives other than fathers

and by nonrelatives — about 48 percent. In the other regions this proportion ranges from 37 percent to 39 percent.

Other regional differences are less pronounced. In the North Central States the proportion of children receiving care from their fathers was high, and the proportion receiving care away from their homes was therefore low. In the West, proportionately more children had "other" child-care arrangements than in any other region.

Race. — A smaller proportion of nonwhite children than white children were cared for by their fathers, but proportionately more of them were cared for by relatives under age 18 (table 6). Among the nonwhite group there was also greater dependence, proportionately, on neighbors for child care, and a larger proportion took care of themselves. The proportion for whom "other" child-care arrangements were made was larger for white children than for nonwhite children.

Marital status of mother. — The child-care arrangements for children whose mothers and fathers were living in the same household differed from

those for children whose mothers were not living with their fathers. Among the former the father provided the care for about 1 out of every 5 children, and among the latter for slightly more than 1 out of every 100. The father's role in caring for the child in the instances in which the

Table 6.—Children under age 12 of mothers employed full time: Child-care arrangements by race and marital status of mother, June 1958

[In thousands]

Type of child-care arrangement ¹	Total number	Race		Marital status of mother	
		White	Non-white	Married, husband present	Other
Total	5,073	4,159	914	4,185	888
Care ² received from:					
Father	802	733	69	701	11
Relative:					
Under age 18	578	404	174	455	123
Aged 18 and over	1,490	1,171	319	1,101	389
Nonrelative:					
Neighbor	367	269	98	294	73
Other	667	622	45	577	90
Group care	121	106	15	67	54
Self-care	401	301	100	310	91
Other	647	553	94	590	57

¹ As of May 1958.

² Whether at home or at caretaker's home.

mother was divorced or had a husband absent from the home was not studied.

Among children whose mothers were not living with their spouses or whose spouses were deceased, a high proportion was cared for by relatives at home—44 percent by relatives aged 18 or over and 14 percent by relatives under age 18. These children were less likely than the children of mothers with the husband present to be cared for by "other" arrangements, and more likely to receive care in group facilities or to be caring for themselves.

Notes and Brief Reports

Characteristics of Applicants for Childhood Disability Benefits, 1957*

Child's benefits have been paid to children under age 18 ever since monthly old-age and survivors insurance benefits were first payable, in January 1940. To be eligible for benefits, the children must be dependents of workers who died insured under the program, who are receiving old-age benefits as retired workers, or (beginning September 1, 1958) who are entitled to disability benefits. For November 1958, 1.6 million children under age 18 were paid benefits totaling \$62.3 million. Eighty-seven percent (1.4 million) were the survivors of deceased workers, and 13 percent (almost 200,000) were the children of living workers.

The 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act broadened the protection provided to dependents under the program so that benefits also may be paid to the seriously disabled children, aged 18 and over, of retired or deceased insured workers. These disabled individuals must meet the same dependency requirements as those specified for child beneficiaries under age 18. In addition, they must have a disability resulting from a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that began before age 18, has continued without interruption since that time, and is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration. The disability must be of such severity that the applicant is prevented from engaging in any substantial gainful activity. To be awarded childhood disability benefits the applicant must be unmarried, but he may continue to receive benefits if, after becoming entitled, he marries a person receiving benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

Child's benefits based on disability were first payable for January 1957. During 1957 a total of 41,140 applications for these benefits were pro-

cessed, and 36,267 persons were found to meet the disability requirements specified in the law. At the end of the year, 28,869 persons were receiving childhood disability benefits at a monthly rate of \$1.1 million. By the end of November 1958, the number of beneficiaries had increased to 46,990 and the monthly rate to \$1.9 million. The analysis that follows is based on data covering the 36,267 applicants

who met the disability requirements in 1957 and the 4,873 who were found not to meet those requirements.

Persons meeting the disability requirements for childhood disability benefits cannot be expected to be similar in their characteristics to any other group of disabled persons in the general population. They will have had little or no work experience, and they must have disabilities of long duration, dating from childhood and, for the most part, extending far into adulthood. In addition, they must

Table 1.—*Childhood disability allowances, 1957: Number and percentage distribution by diagnostic group, primary diagnosis, and sex*

Diagnostic group and primary diagnosis	International Code	Number			Percentage distribution		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total		36,267	16,938	19,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138	1,542	650	892	4.3	3.8	4.6
Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	081	906	344	562	2.5	2.0	2.9
Late effects of acute infectious encephalitis	083	369	196	173	1.0	1.2	.9
Other		267	110	157	.7	.7	.8
Neoplasms	140-239	85	33	52	.2	.2	.3
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	240-289	974	311	663	2.7	1.8	3.4
Myxoedema and cretinism	253	748	220	528	2.1	1.3	2.7
Other		226	91	135	.6	.5	.7
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	290-299	32	24	8	.1	.1	(1)
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	300-328	17,174	8,044	9,130	47.4	47.5	47.2
Mental deficiency	325	16,332	7,619	8,713	45.0	45.0	45.1
Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	300	562	283	279	1.5	1.7	1.4
Other		280	142	138	.8	.8	.7
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	330-398	14,072	6,797	7,275	38.8	40.1	37.6
Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis with mental deficiency ¹	349	5,338	2,706	2,632	14.7	16.0	13.6
Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	351	3,041	1,520	1,521	8.4	9.0	7.9
Epilepsy with mental deficiency ¹	359	2,394	1,095	1,299	6.6	6.5	6.7
Late effects of intracranial abscess or pyogenic infection	344	1,087	488	599	3.0	2.9	3.1
Epilepsy	353	881	365	516	2.4	2.2	2.7
Other		1,331	623	708	3.7	3.6	3.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	400-468	128	33	95	.4	.2	.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	470-528	37	16	21	.1	.1	.1
Diseases of the digestive system	530-587	11	5	6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	590-637	12	2	10	(1)	(1)	.1
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	690-716	12	3	9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	720-749	895	431	464	2.5	2.5	2.4
Muscular dystrophy and other diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia	744	349	230	119	1.0	1.4	.6
Rheumatoid arthritis and allied conditions	722	312	105	207	.9	.6	1.1
Other		234	96	138	.6	.6	.7
Congenital malformations	750-759	1,291	587	704	3.6	3.5	3.6
Congenital hydrocephalus	752	384	217	167	1.1	1.3	.9
Congenital cataract and other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	753	314	139	175	.9	.8	.9
Congenital malformations of bone and joint	758	210	80	130	.6	.5	.7
Spina bifida and meningocele	751	173	60	113	.5	.4	.6
Other		210	91	119	.6	.5	.6
Other ²		2	2	0	(1)	(1)	.0

* Prepared by Phoebe H. Goff, Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Special modification of the International Code.

³ Diagnoses not included in diagnostic groups shown above.

meet specific requirements as to the severity of the disability. To be eligible for benefits they must also meet qualifications concerning age and dependency on an entitled parent or on one who died insured under the act. Persons who met the disability requirements for childhood disability benefits in 1957 also probably differed in some characteristics from those who met these requirements subsequently. The 1958 amendments liberalized the dependency requirements to allow more children who were institutionalized and more who were recipients of public assistance to qualify on the wage record of a parent. They also made possible the payment of benefits to dependents (including disabled children) of disability insurance beneficiaries.

Diagnosis

Permanent and serious impairments among the 36,267 persons who met the disability requirements for childhood disability benefits were produced by a wide range of physical and mental conditions that affect children (table 1). More than three-fourths had conditions that are presumed to be generally of prenatal origin or to have occurred at or soon after birth. For about two-thirds, mental deficiency was one of the factors in the primary diagnosis, and for 45 percent it was the primary diagnosis. In 23 percent of the cases, cerebral spastic infantile paralysis appeared as the primary diagnosis, but for 3 out of 5 of them the cerebral palsy was accompanied by mental deficiency. Among the 9.0 percent whose disability was the result of epilepsy, 2 out of 3 were also mentally deficient. An additional 2.1 percent had a primary diagnosis of myxedema and cretinism, conditions frequently associated with less-than-normal mental capacity.

In 4.3 percent of the 36,267 individuals the disability was due primarily to the residual effects of parasitic and infectious diseases such as acute poliomyelitis and acute encephalitis. In 3.6 percent the disability resulted from a congenital malformation.

For most of the 4,873 applicants who, it was determined, did not meet the disability qualifications for childhood benefits, the medical evidence

was sufficient to establish the presence of some abnormal physical or mental condition. The majority (3,280) were not sufficiently disabled to meet the medical requirements necessary to qualify. There were 828 who could not meet the requirement that the disabling condition begin before age 18.

The diagnoses for most of these persons indicated the presence of conditions that could affect the need for vocational adjustment. Applicants unable to qualify for childhood disability benefits, as well as those who do qualify, are referred to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for an assessment of their potentialities for rehabilitation and for service that can help restore them to gainful activity.

Of the group who did not meet the disability requirements, 28 percent were found to have mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders, and 27 percent had diseases of the nervous system and sense organs. Conditions resulting from infectious and parasitic diseases were found in

9.2 percent, and diseases of the bones and organs of movement in 6.9 percent.

Sex and Age at Application

Persons who are eligible for childhood disability benefits are, in fact, adults; none can be under age 18 and most are over age 21. Of the 36,267 whose disabilities met the statutory requirements in 1957, 4,900 or 14 percent were aged 45 or over (table 2). These disabled persons were, however, considerably younger than the general population aged 18 and over; their median age was 34.1, compared with 42.3 years for all persons aged 18 and over.

The disabled women whose applications were allowed were, on the average, 2 years older than the disabled men; their median age was 35.1, in comparison with 33 for the men. In the general population the corresponding difference was less than 1 year. Except in the younger ages, women outnumbered men, and the proportion of women increased in

Table 2.—*Childhood disability allowances, 1957: Number and percentage distribution by age and sex*

Age group ¹	Number			Female, as percent of total	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	36,267	16,933	19,329	53.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-24	7,748	4,074	3,674	47.4	21.4	24.1	19.0
25-29	5,373	2,715	2,658	49.5	14.8	16.0	13.8
30-34	6,041	2,779	3,262	54.0	16.7	16.4	16.9
35-39	6,708	3,036	3,672	54.7	18.5	17.9	19.0
40-44	5,497	2,378	3,119	56.7	15.2	14.0	16.1
45-49	3,033	1,216	1,817	59.9	8.4	7.2	9.4
50 and over	1,867	740	1,127	60.4	5.1	4.4	5.8
Median age	34.1	33.0	35.1	—	—	—	—

¹ Age on birthday in year application was filed.

Table 3.—*Childhood disability denials, 1957: Number and percentage distribution by age and sex*

Age group ¹	Number			Female, as percent of total	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	4,873	2,264	2,609	53.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-24	1,398	785	613	43.8	28.7	34.7	23.5
25-29	517	257	260	50.3	10.6	11.4	10.0
30-34	631	291	340	53.9	12.9	12.9	13.0
35-39	803	369	434	54.0	16.5	16.3	16.6
40-44	734	283	451	61.4	15.1	12.5	17.3
45-49	431	154	277	64.3	8.8	6.8	10.6
50 and over	359	125	234	64.2	7.4	5.5	9.0
Median age	34.1	31.5	36.1	—	—	—	—

¹ Age on birthday in year application was filed.

each succeeding age group. Women made up 56 percent, for example, of the age group 35-44 and 60 percent of the group aged 45 and over.

Of the 4,873 persons who did not meet the disability requirements, women formed 54 percent; of those aged 45 and over, they made up 65 percent (table 3). In this group the women were 4½ years older, on the average, than the men, and they outnumbered them at all ages except 18-24. The proportion of women increased in each successive age group both among those who met the disability requirements and among those who did not.

Mobility Status

Referral of the disabled applicant to a State vocational rehabilitation agency for assessment of his potentialities for rehabilitation and for restorative services is an important aspect of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. The severity of the disability and the extent to which the handicapped person must depend, in his activities of daily living, on the help of family members and others indicate the challenge presented to rehabilitative skills and resources.

The impairments of the 36,267 persons who qualified for disability benefits were such that only 38 percent were ambulatory outside the home without the help of others. Fifty-two percent were either housebound or unable to leave the home without assistance. Ten percent were in institutions.

Older persons in this group were less likely than younger ones to be institutionalized, and they were more likely to be housebound or to require assistance in leaving the home. Persons aged 45 and older composed 14 percent of the total but only 7.6 percent of those institutionalized. The group aged 18-24 made up 21 percent of all the disabled who were awarded benefits and 40 percent of those who were institutionalized.

As was to be expected, persons who did not meet the disability requirements were less likely than those who did to be severely limited with respect to independence of movement. The majority (73 percent) were ambulatory outside their homes without the

help of others, and only 5.6 percent were institutionalized.

Temporary Unemployment Compensation and General Assistance, June-December 1958*

The Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-441) was signed by the President on June 4, 1958, and became effective on June 19. This note summarizes the Federal-State temporary unemployment compensation programs and attempts to assess their impact on the general assistance program, which is the public assistance program usually most sensitive to economic conditions.

Temporary Unemployment Compensation Programs

The 1958 law provided additional benefits to unemployed workers who had exhausted their rights to benefits under the regular State unemployment insurance programs. The additional benefits were payable for weeks of unemployment beginning after June 19, 1958, or after the date the State signed an agreement to pay the benefits and before April 1, 1959. On March 31, 1959, the President signed into law an extension of the program through June 30, 1959.

Altogether, 17 States¹ agreed to participate in the Federal program for the payment of extended benefits to three groups—workers covered under the State unemployment insurance laws, Federal employees, and veterans. In addition, five States² extended benefits under their own laws to the first two groups of workers; they participated in the Federal program only with respect to claimants exhausting benefit rights under the program of unemployment compensation for veterans.

* Prepared by Thomas Karter, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

¹ Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

² Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Fourteen States³ participated in the Federal program on a limited basis. Extended benefits were available in these States only to unemployed Federal employees and veterans, who together account for about 2 percent of all unemployment insurance beneficiaries under State-administered programs.

In terms of coverage, about 70 percent of all persons covered by State unemployment insurance programs as of December 31, 1957, were employed in the 22 States that had accepted the Federal program for the three groups of unemployed persons or that had extended benefits under their own laws to the three groups. These States also had about 70 percent of all insured unemployed workers who exhausted their benefit rights under State programs during the second quarter of 1958.

Benefits under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act could not be paid for longer than half the duration of the individual claimant's benefits under the regular State program, and they were payable at his weekly rate under the regular program. Of the States with their own temporary unemployment compensation laws, all but Colorado followed this pattern; Colorado extended the duration of benefits by 25 percent instead of 50 percent.

The potential duration of benefits under the regular unemployment insurance programs and the temporary programs in the States that extended benefits to the three groups of insured unemployed persons is shown in table 1. In Pennsylvania, for example, insured persons could receive unemployment benefits—if needed—for 45 weeks (30 weeks of regular benefits and 15 weeks of temporary benefits); at the other extreme, some unemployed workers in Indiana could receive benefits for as few as 9 weeks (6 weeks of regular benefits and 3 weeks under the temporary program).

Data are not available on the average number of weeks of benefits received by persons who drew temporary unemployment compensation

³ Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, the Virgin Islands, and Washington.

Table 1.—Temporary unemployment compensation and State unemployment insurance programs: Potential duration of benefits under each program and actual average duration for workers exhausting benefit rights under regular program, April-June 1958, 22 States¹

State	Potential duration (weeks) under—				Actual average duration (weeks) for workers exhausting regular benefit rights ²	
	State unemployment insurance laws		Temporary unemployment compensation legislation			
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Alabama	11	20	5½	10	18.0	
Alaska	15	26	7½	13	25.1	
Arkansas	10	18	5	9	16.4	
California	15	26	7½	13	23.1	
Colorado	10	26	2½	8½	16.9	
Connecticut	10	26	5	13	20.2	
Delaware	11	26	5½	13	17.8	
District of Columbia	11	26	5½	13	18.8	
Illinois	10	26	5	13	19.0	
Indiana	6	20	3	10	14.7	
Maryland	26	26	13	13	26.0	
Massachusetts	7	26	3½	13	20.1	
Michigan	9	26	4½	13	20.4	
Minnesota	18	26	9	13	22.5	
Nevada	10	26	5	13	20.4	
New Jersey	13	26	6½	13	21.6	
New York	26	26	13	13	26.0	
Ohio	10	26	5	13	24.5	
Pennsylvania	30	30	15	15	30.0	
Rhode Island	10	26	5	13	17.0	
West Virginia	24	24	12	12	23.2	
Wisconsin	10	26½	5	13½	(3)	

¹ States with temporary unemployment compensation programs.

² For the 53 States, actual average duration for

workers exhausting regular benefit rights is 21.0 weeks.

³ Not available.

benefits. From data on the actual average duration of benefits in these States for persons who exhausted their regular benefit rights during April-June 1958, it is possible to estimate the average number of weeks that temporary unemployment compensation benefits could have been paid. In Colorado the average worker could have received temporary benefits for about 4.2 weeks (25 percent of 16.9 weeks). In all other States he would receive benefits for half the actual average duration, or for as few as 7.3 weeks in Indiana and as many as 15 weeks in Pennsylvania. On the average (weighted by the number of workers in these States covered by the State unemployment insurance law), unemployed persons in the 22 States with temporary unemployment compensation programs received regular benefits for 22.5 weeks and thus could have received temporary unemployment compensation benefits for an additional 11.2 weeks.

The benefit amounts payable under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act are paid under the terms and conditions of the State unemployment insurance law. The national average weekly payment for

total unemployment in June 1958 was \$30.80 and ranged from \$20.78 in North Carolina to \$37.02 in Michigan.

In the Nation as a whole the number of persons exhausting their benefit rights under the regular unemployment insurance programs rose sharply during the early months of 1958 and reached a peak during July of 285,000 — nearly three times the number in July 1957. Rights to temporary unemployment compensation benefits were subsequently exhausted

Table 2.—Temporary unemployment compensation programs: Benefit payments, number of beneficiaries, and number of exhaustions, June-December 1958, 22 States

1958	Benefit payments (in millions)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Number of workers exhausting rights to temporary benefits	1949					
				1949	1954	1958	1949	1954	1958
Total	\$398.2		669,000						
June	0.1	(1)	5,000						
July	45.4	(1)	5,000						
August	81.9	633,000	46,000						
September	91.8	673,000	147,000						
October	71.6	507,000	221,000						
November	51.6	422,000	124,000						
December	55.8	399,000	126,000						

¹ Not available.

by two-thirds of a million persons during July-December 1958. (Benefit rights under the regular programs were exhausted by 2.6 million persons in 1958, compared with 1.2 million in 1957.)

The total number of exhaustions during the 1958 recession was 47 percent greater than the total during the recession of 1954 and 34 percent greater than that in 1949. Part of the rise is attributable to the growth in the number of employed persons covered by State unemployment insurance laws. From 1949 to 1957, coverage increased 25 percent—from 31.7 million to 39.7 million.

General Assistance

General assistance is provided by State and local governments under their own laws and regulations. The conditions under which aid is granted and the amounts of general assistance differ widely among the States and localities, reflecting the fiscal capacity of the State and/or local governments and the public attitude toward the program. Unlike the four federally aided public assistance programs, general assistance has its entire cost met from State and/or local funds. In the fiscal year 1957-58, State and local governments spent \$338 million for general assistance, compared with total Federal, State, and local expenditures of \$2,911 mil-

Table 3.—General assistance: Total number of recipients and total amount of money payments, selected months, 1949, 1954, and 1958

Month	Recipients (number in thousands)					
	Number	Index ¹	Number	Index ¹	Number	Index ¹
Mar.	1,145	111.4	830	116.9	1,310	112.5
June	1,028	100.0	710	100.0	1,164	100.0
Sept.	1,068	103.9	740	104.2	1,037	89.1
Dec.	1,337	130.1	880	123.9	1,245	107.0
Money payments (amount in millions)						
Month	Amount	Index ¹	Amount	Index ¹	Amount	Index ¹
Mar.	\$24.4	110.3	\$17.1	110.9	\$27.6	107.3
June	22.1	100.0	15.4	100.0	25.7	100.0
Sept.	23.3	105.5	16.5	107.3	23.4	90.9
Dec.	28.4	128.6	20.1	130.2	29.9	116.3

¹ For each year, percent of June total.

lion for the four federally aided programs. In June 1958, there were an estimated 1.2 million recipients of general assistance.

State policy on paying general assistance to needy unemployed persons or to needy families with unemployed members varies considerably. A January 1959 survey carried out by the Bureau of Public Assistance showed that in 27 States general assistance was available throughout the State to needy persons, including the unemployed. Twenty-three States reported that general assistance was not available to employable persons who were out of work or to their families. (Alaska was not included in the survey.)

Among the 27 States reporting that general assistance was available to the needy unemployed throughout the State were 12⁴ that also agreed to pay temporary unemployment compensation benefits to the three groups of unemployed persons who had exhausted their insurance benefits. It would be in these 12 States, therefore, that the temporary unemployment compensation program might result in some reduction of the general assistance caseloads and expenditures. Of those persons who had exhausted their rights to regular unemployment benefits, (1) some who with their families had started receiving assistance would be removed from the assistance rolls; (2) some would not need to apply for assistance because of the availability of the temporary unemployment compensation benefits; and (3) some already on the assistance rolls would continue receiving assistance, but the amount of the payment would be reduced.

Interpretation of the impact on the general assistance rolls must include the recognition that general assistance caseloads and expenditures ordinarily show a seasonal pattern. They rise during the winter months and usually reach a peak in March or April; during the spring and summer months they drop and generally hit a low point for the year in August or September. Part of this seasonal pattern is explained by greater needs

⁴ Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Table 4.—General assistance: Money payments in 12 States¹ paying temporary unemployment compensation benefits and providing aid for the needy unemployed, and money payments in the 41 other States, selected months, 1949, 1954, and 1958

Month	1949		1954		1958	
	12 States	41 States	12 States	41 States	12 States	41 States
	Amount (in millions)					
Mar.	\$16.1	\$8.4	\$11.2	\$6.2	\$19.2	\$8.8
June	15.3	7.0	10.4	5.3	18.6	7.6
Sept.	16.0	7.5	11.5	5.2	16.8	7.1
Dec.	19.9	8.7	14.3	6.1	21.9	8.5
Index (June of each year = 100.0)						
Mar.	105.7	120.1	107.9	116.9	103.6	115.0
June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sept.	105.0	106.4	110.8	97.6	90.2	92.8
Dec.	130.5	123.8	137.4	115.2	117.7	111.4

¹ Temporary unemployment compensation programs in these States cover persons under State unemployment insurance laws, Federal employees, and veterans. For list of States, see text footnote 4.

during the cold months, such as that for fuel and clothing. In addition, many States remove persons and families from the assistance rolls in the spring and summer months as outdoor employment opportunities increase and add them once again to the rolls during the winter.

The seasonal pattern in general assistance, however, is affected by the business cycle. During the earlier recessions, not only was the winter rise sharper than usual but the normal summer decline did not occur. From June to September 1949, for example, general assistance expenditures rose 5.5 percent, and in June–September 1954, 7.3 percent (table 3). In all other years since 1948 they declined during these summer months — as much as 12.8 percent in 1950.

Through June of 1958, the trend in general assistance expenditures followed closely the trends in 1954 and 1949. At this point, however, the 1958 trend began to show a different pattern. General assistance expenditures, instead of rising, declined from June to September by 9.1 percent — the largest summer decline since World War II except in 1950, following the outbreak of the Korean hostilities.

The 1958 variation from the usual pattern is more noticeable when the

general assistance data are examined for the States that pay temporary unemployment compensation benefits to all insured unemployed persons and also pay general assistance to unemployed persons throughout the State (table 4). These 12 States include the large industrial States that accounted for more than three-fourths of all general assistance expenditures in the 3 recession years. During the 1949 recession the summertime increase in general assistance was 5.0 percent in these States, in comparison with 6.4 percent in the other States. During the 1954 recession the 12 States showed a summertime increase of 10.8 percent in general assistance expenditures, and the remaining States recorded a dip of 2.4 percent. During the 1958 recession, however, general assistance expenditures dropped 9.8 percent during the summer months in the 12 States and 7.2 percent in all other States.

At least part of this decline in general assistance expenditures during the summer of 1958 is attributable to the temporary unemployment compensation program. Claims under the temporary programs were accepted in the 12 States toward the end of June and the beginning of July; benefits were paid soon thereafter to persons who had exhausted their rights to regular unemployment benefits after June 30, 1957. Many of these initial claims under the temporary programs, therefore, were filed by persons who had exhausted their rights to regular benefits several months (possibly as many as 12) before the temporary unemployment compensation benefits became available. There was ample time for some of these unemployed persons to have depleted their assets and to have begun receiving general assistance. As soon as temporary unemployment compensation benefits were received, these persons were removed from general assistance rolls. By September, 535,000 persons were receiving temporary unemployment compensation benefits in these 12 States. In the Nation as a whole, two-thirds of a million persons were benefiting under the temporary programs.

From September through December 1958, the change in general assistance expenditures in these States did not

differ much from the changes in 1954 or 1949, although the relative level of assistance in the fourth quarter of 1958 remained below that of the 2 previous recession years (table 4). During this period, the number of persons receiving temporary unemployment compensation benefits dropped consistently as the number of persons exhausting rights to the temporary benefits rose sharply. Some of those who exhausted their rights under the temporary program were subsequently added to the general assistance rolls. The Pennsylvania welfare agency, for example, reported that by October the number of persons added to the general assistance rolls because they had exhausted their benefit rights under the temporary program exceeded the number removed from the assistance rolls because of the receipt of these benefits. The gap widened in November and again in December.

It is important, however, to compare the magnitudes of general assistance and temporary unemployment compensation expenditures. In September the temporary unemployment compensation program paid \$92 million in benefits, of which \$74 million was paid in the 12 States. General assistance expenditures during September in these States amounted to \$16.8 million — \$1.8 million less than in June. The size of the decline indicates that only a small proportion of the temporary unemployment compensation benefits may have affected the general assistance caseloads. Yet without the temporary unemployment compensation programs, general assistance expenditures from June to September of 1958 might have increased, possibly as much as they did in the 1949 and 1954 recessions. The "real" decline in general assistance expenditures from June to September 1958 may therefore have been more than the \$1.8 million that is shown in table 4.

One State assistance agency — Pennsylvania — reported that the third-quarter decline in general assistance expenditures was attributable primarily to the temporary unemployment compensation program. General assistance expenditures in that State during September 1958 amounted to \$1.8 million, a decline

of \$0.2 million (10 percent) from June 1958. (In 1954 and 1949 the State's expenditures for general assistance rose during the third quarter by more than 15 percent.) Temporary unemployment compensation benefits in Pennsylvania during September amounted to \$9.8 million.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits

The supplemental unemployment benefit plans, first introduced on a large scale in 1955, are another factor contributing to the decline in general assistance during the 1958 recession, particularly in the 12 industrial States mentioned. At the beginning of the recession, some 2 million workers — principally automobile workers and steelworkers — were covered by these plans. In most instances, the supplemental benefits plus the State unemployment insurance benefits provide 65 percent of an unemployed worker's normal take-home pay. Steelworkers could have received the supplemental benefits for a maximum of 52 weeks, and automobile workers could have received them for a maximum of 26 weeks (increased to 39 weeks in September 1958). After a worker exhausts his State unemployment insurance benefits, the amount provided by the supplemental unemployment benefit plans is increased to 65 percent of take-home pay, within certain dollar maximums.

Data showing total supplemental unemployment benefits in 1958 or the total number of persons receiving these benefits are not yet available. The supplemental benefits amounted to \$25.0 million in 1957, compared with \$5.0 million in 1956. The AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report for December 1958 shows that supplemental unemployment benefit plans at the three largest automobile manufacturing companies paid \$33.7 million in benefits during the first 8 months of 1958. The steelworkers, reporting on all their supplemental unemployment benefit plans combined, estimate that benefits totaling \$45 million were paid from September 1957 to June 1958. Altogether, the AFL-CIO estimates that more than 300,000 unemployed workers received supplemental unemployment benefits in 1958.

Conclusions

There are many reasons explaining the relatively minor impact of the temporary unemployment compensation program on the general assistance caseloads, even in those States that provide general assistance to unemployed persons. First, there are many eligibility conditions other than financial need that must be met, such as residence requirements and property limitations, and that may make some persons or families ineligible for general assistance even though they need financial aid. Then there is the important consideration of the availability of State and/or local funds. Practically all State and local governments use "closed end" appropriations for general assistance. In other words, the dollar amount available for general assistance is determined in advance (annually or biennially) by specific appropriations. Occasionally, some States have special funds that can be made available to local governments in an emergency.

Because of these limits on the dollar amounts that State and local governments may spend on general assistance, only persons most critically in need can be added to the general assistance rolls when there is a sharp rise in the number needing financial help. As a result, the amount of the payment to the recipients on the rolls must often be lowered in order to permit the addition of other critically needy persons to the assistance rolls. Still other needy persons may receive aid in the form of surplus foods and occasionally some assistance to meet special needs, such as medical care and funeral expenses.

1959 Amendments to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act*

Public Law 86-28,¹ signed May 19, 1959, included provisions amending the Railroad Unemployment Insur-

* Prepared in the Office of the Director of Research, Railroad Retirement Board.

¹ For a summary of the provisions affecting the Railroad Retirement Act, see "1959 Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act," *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1959.

ance Act. The legislation increases benefit rates for both unemployment and sickness, provides additional unemployment benefits, raises the qualifying earnings requirement, and improves the financing provisions. The increases in daily benefit rates, averaging about 20 percent, result from a combination of a revised rate schedule and a change in the rate guarantee. The law provides that, retroactive to July 1, 1958, the benefit rate is not less than 60 percent (rather than 50 percent) of the employee's daily rate of pay for his last railroad employment in the base year, subject to a new maximum of \$10.20. Thus, at the maximum rate, benefits for a full 14-day period of unemployment or sickness now amount to \$102, or \$51 a week. Two provisions raise unemployment payments (subject to the maximum limits for the year); one removes the restrictions on crediting Sundays and holidays as days of unemployment, and the other eliminates the distinction between first and subsequent unemployment claims periods, making all days of unemployment in excess of four compensable in the earlier period on the same basis as in the later period. What was, in effect, a 1-week waiting period for unemployment benefits is thus wiped out; no corresponding change was made for sickness benefits.

Extended unemployment benefits are provided on a permanent basis for beneficiaries with 10 or more years of railroad service who exhaust rights to normal benefits. Those with 10-14 years of service may now receive up to 65 additional days of benefits in 7 consecutive 14-day registration periods beginning with the first day of unemployment after exhaustion; those with 15 or more years may be paid for as many as 130 additional days in 13 consecutive 14-day periods. For beneficiaries with less than 10 years of service who exhausted rights in the period from July 1, 1957, through March 31, 1959, temporary additional benefits (up to a maximum of 65 days) are provided to parallel the extended protection under State unemployment compensation laws stimulated by the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 and its 1959 amendments.

All these provisions for extended

benefits are retroactive to at least July 1, 1958. For 10-year-service beneficiaries who exhausted benefit rights in 1957-58, they are retroactive to January 1, 1958, and for less-than-10-year beneficiaries, temporary extended benefits may be paid (at the old rates) for unemployment occurring as early as June 19, 1958.

Effective with the start of the 1959-60 benefit year, creditable base-year compensation of at least \$500 (rather than \$400) is required to qualify for unemployment or sickness benefits. The maximum on creditable and taxable compensation is raised from \$350 a month to \$400, effective June 1, 1959—a change corresponding to that for the retirement program. Also effective June 1, 1959, the schedule of employer contribution rates (which relates these rates to the balance in the railroad unemployment insurance account) was revised to provide a maximum rate of 3½ percent (rather than 3 percent). Contributions are now payable at the new maximum rate. The Railroad Retirement Board estimates, however, that retroactive payments will total more than \$90 million, and the balance in the railroad unemployment insurance account had fallen to less than \$50 million even before the amendments became effective. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Railroad Retirement Board to use the authority contained in the amendments that permits the railroad unemployment insurance account to borrow funds from the railroad retirement account at 3-percent interest.

Publication No. 373—1959.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Office, 1959. 269 pp. \$1.

Papers presented at two institutes. Includes chapters on ecology of mental health, origin and development of mother-child relationships, the family health clinic, social work consultation in public health, and mental health consultation.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *The Changing Scene in Child Welfare. Report of a Conference with State Welfare Administrators and Child Welfare Directors.* (Child Welfare Reports, No. 9.) Washington: The Bureau, 1959. 61 pp.

Includes The Children's Bureau and the Welfare of Children, by Katherine B. Oettinger, and A Blueprint for Re-Tooling for Child Welfare, by Mildred Arnold. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

BARCLAY, GEORGE W. *Techniques of Population Analysis.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. 311 pp. \$4.75.

Includes discussion of questions that can be answered by censuses and vital statistics.

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Survey of Married Women Working for Pay in Eight Canadian Cities.* Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, 1958. 80 pp. 25 cents.

Why and where married women are working and how they are employed.

CAVAN, RUTH SHONLE. "Unemployment—Crisis of the Common Man." *Marriage and Family Living*, Vol. 21, May 1959, pp. 139-146. \$2.

Reviews various depression studies on the impact of unemployment on family life.

HUEBNER, S. S., and BLACK, KENNETH, JR. *Life Insurance.* (5th ed.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1958. 582 pp. \$6.50.

Includes chapters on health insurance, group insurance, and pension plans and on old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

JANOWITZ, MORRIS. *Sociology and the Military Establishment.* New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1959. 112 pp. \$1.50.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Unemployment Wages and Inflation.* (Conference Board Studies in Business Economics, No. 62.)

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

CAPLAN, GERALD. *Concepts of Mental Health and Consultation: Their Application in Public Health Social Work*, with supplementary chapters on public health social work by Virginia Insley. (Children's Bureau

* Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

New York: The Board, 1958. 84 pp. \$1.50.

A discussion by the Conference Board Economic Forum.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. *Annual Report, 1958.* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1959. 262 pp. 75 cents. Contains the report of the Secretary as well as the reports of the constituent organizations.

WISTERT, FRANCIS M. *Fringe Benefits.* New York: Reinhold Publishing Corp., 1959. 155 pp. \$3.75.

A detailed description and explanation of compulsory insurance, funded pension and retirement plans, group insurance, guaranteed annual wage plans, supplemental unemployment benefits, and other fringe benefits.

Retirement and Old Age

CHAPMAN, A. L. "Considering the Aged." *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 74, Apr. 1959, pp. 333-337. 55 cents. Describes the impact of the aging population on health programs and indicates the need for training and education of public health workers, additional services for the aged, and research.

CROOK, G. HAMILTON, and HEINSTEIN, MARTIN. *The Older Worker in Industry: A Study of the Attitudes of Industrial Workers Toward Aging and Retirement.* Berkeley: University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1958. 143 pp. \$4.

A study concerned primarily with the relationships between age and attitudes toward work and retirement and the productive efficiency of industrial workers.

HUNT, G. HALSEY, and MOHLER, STANLEY R. *Aging: A Review of Research and Training Grants Supported by the National Institutes of Health.* (Public Health Service Publication No. 652.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1959. 50 pp. 35 cents.

SHAFFER, HELEN B. "Housing for the Elderly." *Editorial Research Reports*, Vol. 1, May 20, 1959, entire issue. \$1.

Considers new approaches to housing for the elderly, obstacles and spurs to better housing, and new types of housing.

U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION. *Research in Aging: VA Prospectus.* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1959. 125 pp. \$1.50.

Papers and discussions at a meeting of the Veterans Administration Advisory Committee for Problems of Aging.

Public Welfare

ACKERMAN, NATHAN W. *The Psychodynamics of Family Life: Diagnosis and Treatment of Family Relationships.* New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1958. 379 pp. \$7.50.

A psychiatrist considers the theoretical, clinical, and therapeutic aspects of the family and family relationships.

DAYGEE, JOHN L. "Philosophy, Function and Problems in Public Assistance for the Blind." *New Outlook for the Blind*, Vol. 53, May 1959, pp. 170-176. 35 cents.

KAHN, ALFRED J., editor. *Issues in American Social Work.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1959. 354 pp. \$5. Papers dealing with trends, problems, and issues.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE. *Social Work with Groups, 1958. Selected Papers . . .* New York: National Association of Social Workers, 1958. 130 pp. \$2.25. Includes A Social Group Work Activity Program in a Children's Institution, by Don J. Dodsworth; Group Work with Physically and Emotionally Handicapped Children in a Summer Camp, by Ralph L. Kolodny; Finding a Focus for Work with Hostile Youth Groups, by Catharine V. Richards; Group Work Services for Mentally Retarded Adults Living at Home, by Norman Flachs; Utilization of Casework Method and Skill in Group Counseling, by Sanford N. Sherman; and Leisure-time Services for Older Adult Groups, by Bernard R. Marks.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS. *Neighborhood Goals in a Rapidly Changing World. Action-Research Workshop Held at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., February 13-15, 1958.* New York: The Federation, 1958. 115 pp. \$1.

Includes Person to Person: Key to Social Progress in a World of Change, by Arthur J. Altmeyer; Population Trends and Problems in Settlements, by Irene B. Taeuber; The Social Problems of Aging and the Settlement Movement, by Otto Pollak; Low Income, Expenditures for Health, Education and Welfare, and the General Welfare, by Wilbur J. Cohen; and

Alienation and Economic Development: The Larger Background of the Settlement Movement, by Kenneth E. Boulding.

PRATT, WILLIAM F. "Profile of American Families, 1940-57." *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 74, Mar. 1959, pp. 189-194. 55 cents.

The changes in the patterns of family life, with emphasis on the growing problem of family instability and on the improved social and economic conditions of families.

WILTSE, KERMIT T. *Public Assistance Personnel: Educational Requirements and Training Facilities.* (1959 Legislative Problems: No. 5.) Berkeley: University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1959. 51 pp. Processed.

Child Welfare

BOWER, ELI M. "A Process for Early Identification for Emotionally Disturbed Children." *Bulletin of the California State Department of Education*, Vol. 27, Aug. 1958, pp. 1-111.

A research study in which 200 teachers made early identification of emotionally disturbed children in their classrooms.

KVARACEUS, WILLIAM C. "Some Cultural Aspects of Delinquency." *Federal Probation*, Vol. 23, Mar. 1959, pp. 8-12. Free.

How delinquent behavior often reflects cultural differences.

KVARACEUS, WILLIAM C.; MILLER, WALTER B.; and others. *Delinquent Behavior: Culture and the Individual.* Washington: National Education Association, 1959. 147 pp. \$1.25.

A report of the Association's Juvenile Delinquency Project, prepared especially for teachers, guidance workers, and school administrators, to help them in working with the pre-delinquent and delinquent student.

MELSON, ELWOOD F. "Delinquency and the Family Court." *Federal Probation*, Vol. 23, Mar. 1959, pp. 13-19. Free.

A family court judge describes the court's role in coping with delinquency.

MILLER, HASKELL M. *Understanding and Preventing Juvenile Delinquency: Practical Resources for Individuals, Church, Family and Community.* New York: Abingdon Press, 1958. 191 pp. \$2.75.

Reviews research by experts in the field of juvenile delinquency and em-

(Continued on page 27)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–59
 [In thousands; data corrected to July 7, 1959]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance			
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ²	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legislation ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴	Social Security Act ⁴	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ⁴	Social Security Act	Other ⁸				
1958															
May	8,866.9	473.1	306.4	2,841.5	2,891.5	231.1	102.6	(12)	64.0	15.9	23.8	2,731.7	\$7.0	138.1	
June	8,985.5	476.0	309.4	2,850.5	2,919.8	231.7	106.4	1,187.9	64.3	13.7	22.5	2,590.3	89.0	117.4	
July	9,071.2	477.1	312.2	2,858.3	2,940.6	232.3	107.2	(12)	51.6	15.0	26.1	2,234.1	92.4	112.4	
August	9,168.7	478.8	314.0	2,867.6	2,963.4	233.7	107.7	(12)	50.9	13.9	31.8	2,676.5	65.0	128.7	
September	9,244.7	481.3	316.1	2,875.1	2,983.6	234.4	124.0	1,188.7	68.7	13.2	33.9	2,440.1	47.5	120.9	
October	9,323.0	483.1	318.7	2,883.5	3,004.5	235.2	128.0	(12)	51.6	13.8	35.2	2,062.5	30.3	122.5	
November	9,415.7	485.3	321.0	2,891.2	3,014.5	236.3	130.7	(12)	50.3	12.6	31.1	1,922.9	27.7	106.6	
December	(12)	485.2	323.2	2,898.3	(12)	236.8	132.5	1,193.3	(12)	13.3	36.0	2,175.8	29.8	129.4	
1959															
January	9,510.0	485.0	324.8	2,899.4	3,055.8	236.1	133.6	(12)	109.6	13.4	36.7	2,612.5	33.0	139.9	
February	9,597.9	489.0	326.9	2,900.4	3,076.8	238.2	135.0	(12)	61.3	15.3	27.0	2,588.4	31.5	103.8	
March	9,721.5	493.5	329.0	2,901.2	3,105.9	239.1	136.4	1,190.4	72.7	15.9	25.8	2,356.1	25.9	83.4	
April	9,830.9	496.8	331.2	2,912.3	3,136.5	240.4	137.9	(12)	71.9	17.7	24.4	2,028.1	19.3	68.7	
May	9,910.4	498.5	333.0	2,923.7	3,157.3	240.7	139.2	(12)	65.6	15.3	20.2	1,588.1	12.7	42.9	
Amount of benefits ¹⁴															
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267	\$518,700	—	\$15,961		
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	111,799	13,270	13,943	344,321	—	14,537		
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	111,193	15,005	14,342	344,084	—	6,268		
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	116,133	17,843	17,255	79,643	—	917		
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	144,302	22,034	19,238	62,385	\$4,215	582		
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772	254,238	26,127	23,431	445,866	126,630	2,359		
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	333,640	27,851	30,610	1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917		
1947	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	382,515	29,460	33,115	\$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401	
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	753,265	510,167	28,599
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,584	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596
1950	5,196,761	651,409	255,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,336	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,698	46,684
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,666	157,088
1955	10,275,557	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672	93,284
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917	70,443
1957	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,509	1,520,749	143,826	58,265	748,660	138,785	47,278	51,292	1,766,445	53,087	93,535
1958	17,512,022	6,722,871	570,741	561,988	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947	74,185	704,253	132,908	56,043	51,920	3,979,946	82,035	228,824
1959															
January	1,546,528	602,924	48,050	51,000	205,188	156,826	13,373	7,308	67,300	22,409	4,583	4,979	338,757	3,486	20,345
February	1,501,047	610,277	48,532	51,421	198,109	158,380	13,553	7,444	67,582	12,643	5,441	3,517	307,403	2,993	13,752
March	1,519,453	619,810	49,030	52,193	202,964	160,371	13,629	7,588	67,851	15,015	5,876	3,513	306,451	2,688	12,477
April	1,484,747	627,853	49,518	52,415	206,796	162,367	13,783	7,643	68,519	14,955	6,627	3,203	259,950	2,019	9,099
May	1,420,158	633,396	49,761	52,865	206,287	163,903	13,826	7,730	68,851	13,646	5,675	4,221	190,106	1,230	8,641

¹ Under Social Security Act, (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including those to disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64 beginning July 1957 and, beginning Oct. 1958, to their dependent wives, husbands, and children (including disabled children aged 18 or over). Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to deceased workers' disabled children aged 18 or over.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers beginning Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen beginning Nov. 1958, made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Beginning June 1958, includes temporary unemployment compensation programs (\$17,640,961 paid in May 1959).

¹¹ Beginning Sept. 1944, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Not available.

¹³ See footnote 5, table 4, page 25.

¹⁴ Payments: under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs data for monthly benefits, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

¹⁵ Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1956-59

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance				Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹		Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
	Retirement and survivor	Disability					
Fiscal year:							
1956-57 ⁶	\$6,539,849	7 \$337,199	\$1,171,155	\$616,020	\$1,537,127	\$330,034	\$77,858
1957-58 ⁶	7,266,985	926,403	1,259,041	575,282	1,500,397	335,880	99,891
11 months ended:							
May 1957	6,068,835	7 271,462	1,117,718	563,972	1,524,718	328,448	69,281
May 1958	6,569,246	833,071	1,140,525	532,178	1,491,838	334,735	83,629
May 1959	6,978,746	828,687	1,392,312	479,728	1,664,358	323,075	83,258
1958							
May	1,128,413	154,760	107,369	70,197	296,553	1,651	9,883
June	697,739	93,332	118,516	43,104	8,550	1,146	16,263
July	425,596	38,173	113,346	16,721	179,020	857	375
August	922,527	129,295	154,133	72,314	254,371	873	11,465
September	433,262	54,743	109,081	43,951	8,293	757	11,719
October	408,812	40,715	150,387	20,633	125,974	819	816
November	674,926	96,209	113,387	67,782	183,621	671	10,475
December	355,057	44,337	135,868	43,715	11,466	725	13,283
1959							
January	230,887	16,494	120,412	14,316	76,943	39,052	573
February	875,272	108,608	110,458	71,198	142,928	261,357	7,438
March	727,420	82,163	131,310	42,883	9,051	15,218	16,269
April	626,778	58,719	122,376	16,166	259,635	1,432	830
May	1,278,210	159,230	131,554	70,049	413,056	1,312	10,015

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning January 1957, disability insurance; beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions from

employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

⁷ Contributions to disability insurance trust fund began February 1957.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937-59

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ³ ⁴	Invested in U.S. Government securities ⁵	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937-May 1959-----	\$62,863,546	\$5,378,963	\$45,192,031	\$1,452,347	\$20,539,708	\$1,058,362	\$21,598,130
Fiscal year:							
1956-57 *-----	6,539,849	560,558	6,514,581	150,057	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
1957-58 *-----	7,266,985	557,274	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
11 months ended:							
May 1957-----	6,068,835	332,082	5,874,560	137,303	22,206,395	775,768	22,982,163
May 1958-----	6,569,246	339,367	7,163,763	159,963	21,733,623	880,143	22,613,766
May 1959-----	6,978,746	343,333	8,349,707	186,842	20,539,708	1,058,362	21,598,130
1958							
May-----	1,128,413	9,695	710,190	13,762	21,733,623	880,143	22,613,766
June *-----	697,739	² 217,906	711,169	⁴ 5,642	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
July-----	425,596	1,614	⁷ 822,184	19,129	21,474,961	923,535	22,398,497
August-----	922,527	11,943	707,613	14,396	21,689,015	921,943	22,610,958
September-----	453,262	15,960	716,471	23,262	21,502,387	838,061	22,340,448
October-----	408,812	21,384	703,008	17,601	21,148,151	901,884	22,050,035
November-----	674,926	9,530	698,756	16,482	20,997,551	1,021,703	22,019,254
December-----	355,057	214,020	703,598	20,310	20,953,408	911,014	21,864,422
1959							
January-----	230,887	1,980	751,454	16,709	20,395,900	933,226	21,329,126
February-----	875,272	15,934	790,721	17,388	20,280,440	1,131,783	21,412,224
March-----	727,420	² 17,686	812,432	⁴ 6,586	20,411,558	926,753	21,338,310
April-----	626,778	22,445	816,871	17,645	20,116,268	1,036,749	21,153,017
May-----	1,278,210	10,835	826,599	17,332	20,539,708	1,058,362	21,598,130
Disability insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1957-May 1959-----	2,092,289	34,304	468,022	34,557	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014
Fiscal year:							
1956-57 *-----	337,199	1,363		1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258
1957-58 *-----	926,403	15,843	168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
11 months ended:							
May 1958-----	833,071	7,387	⁸ 149,245	2,734	959,051	66,687	1,025,738
May 1959-----	828,687	17,098	299,603	21,140	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014
1958							
May-----	154,760	632	19,407	229	959,051	66,687	1,025,738
June *-----	93,332	² 8,456	19,175	⁴ 9,378	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
July-----	38,173	46	18,747	69	1,085,186	33,190	1,118,376
August-----	129,295	410	19,551	69	1,170,578	57,884	1,228,461
September-----	54,743	188	22,646	69	1,221,478	39,198	1,260,676
October-----	40,715	403	26,060	545	1,234,262	40,928	1,275,189
November-----	96,209	554	27,021	545	1,264,062	80,326	1,344,387
December-----	44,337	13,523	23,189	545	1,320,758	57,756	1,378,514
1959							
January-----	16,494	102	32,793	738	1,316,678	44,901	1,361,578
February-----	108,608	794	31,096	246	1,359,353	80,285	1,439,638
March-----	82,163	² -54	32,860	⁴ 17,773	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115
April-----	58,719	491	31,945	270	1,455,434	42,676	1,498,110
May-----	159,230	640	33,696	270	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and January 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956, and, beginning June 1958, from the disability insurance trust fund to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (see footnote 4).

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and construction authorized by P. L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Beginning January 1957, subject to subsequent adjustment (with interest) between the two trust funds; the first adjustment, \$9.1 million applicable to fiscal year 1956-57, was transferred from the disability trust fund in June 1958, and the second, \$17.5 million applicable to fiscal year 1957-58, was transferred in March 1959.

⁵ Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁶ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

⁷ Includes payment of \$124 million to the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956.

⁸ Ten months only; benefit payments began August 1957.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 4.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948–May 1959, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, May 1959¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to June 26, 1959]

Item	Total			Old-age	Disability ²	Wife's or husband's			Child's ³			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
	Total	OASI ⁴	DI ⁵			Total	OASI ⁴	DI ⁵	Total	OASI ⁴	DI ⁵			
Number														
In current-payment status at end of month:														
December:														
1948	2,314,557	2,314,557		1,047,985		320,928	320,928		581,265	581,265		210,253	142,223	11,903
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243		1,770,984		508,350	508,350		699,703	699,703		314,189	169,438	14,579
1952	5,025,549	5,025,549		2,643,932		737,859	737,859		938,751	938,751		454,563	228,984	21,460
1954	6,886,480	6,886,480		3,775,134		1,015,892	1,015,892		1,160,770	1,160,770		638,091	271,536	25,057
1956	9,128,121	9,128,121		5,112,430		1,433,507	1,433,507		1,340,995	1,340,995		913,069	301,240	26,880
1958														
May	11,758,464	11,563,890	194,574	6,551,778	194,574	1,925,164	1,925,164		1,557,333	1,557,333		1,160,174	340,209	29,232
June	11,905,288	11,704,913	200,375	6,638,500	200,375	1,947,414	1,947,414		1,571,933	1,571,933		1,172,767	344,913	29,386
July	12,011,829	11,807,120	204,709	6,703,193	204,709	1,962,299	1,962,299		1,578,996	1,578,996		1,184,581	348,564	29,487
August	12,132,135	11,908,076	224,059	6,765,324	224,059	1,975,568	1,975,568		1,587,690	1,587,690		1,198,234	351,743	29,517
September	12,228,348	12,002,134	226,214	6,821,294	226,214	1,991,631	1,991,631		1,597,269	1,597,269		1,210,156	352,153	29,631
October	12,327,583	12,083,107	244,476	6,866,663	233,541	2,008,305	2,004,403	3,902	1,614,077	1,607,044	7,033	1,221,450	353,787	29,760
November	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	353,964	30,065
December ⁶														
1959														
January	12,565,823	12,263,577	302,246	6,968,335	248,894	2,045,988	2,025,344	20,644	1,663,592	1,630,884	32,708	1,254,302	354,028	30,684
February	12,674,727	12,359,615	315,112	7,026,854	254,701	2,063,391	2,039,655	23,736	1,676,635	1,639,960	36,675	1,267,444	354,689	31,013
March	12,827,393	12,498,748	328,645	7,111,435	261,206	2,088,632	2,062,296	26,336	1,695,411	1,654,368	41,043	1,282,174	356,995	31,480
April	12,967,396	12,629,974	337,422	7,187,142	265,858	2,110,941	2,083,136	27,305	1,714,849	1,671,090	43,759	1,296,422	360,250	31,934
May	13,067,700	12,720,592	347,108	7,238,215	268,842	2,126,089	2,095,981	30,108	1,731,373	1,683,215	48,158	1,308,743	362,115	32,323
Awarded, May 1959	206,676	187,750	18,926	96,236	9,286	38,114	34,343	3,771	34,226	28,357	5,869	19,890	8,230	674
Monthly amount														
In current-payment status at end of month:														
December:														
1948	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5		\$26,564.2		\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3		\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0		\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2
1950	126,856.5	126,856.5		77,678.3		11,994.9	11,994.9		19,366.3	19,366.3		11,481.3	5,800.8	524.9
1952	205,179.0	205,179.0		130,217.4		19,178.4	19,178.4		28,141.3	28,141.3		18,482.2	8,272.7	887.0
1954	339,342.0	339,342.0		223,271.8		32,270.6	32,270.6		40,996.4	40,996.4		29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6
1956	482,592.9	482,592.9		322,536.8		48,325.6	48,325.6		50,323.7	50,323.7		45,780.0	14,262.2	1,364.8
1958														
May	649,699.0	635,257.6	\$14,441.4	429,409.4	\$14,441.4	66,920.1	66,920.1		60,751.2	60,751.2		59,716.6	16,934.4	1,526.0
June	659,684.1	644,773.1	14,911.0	436,244.4	14,911.0	67,821.1	67,821.1		61,471.1	61,471.1		60,457.4	17,241.1	1,538.0
July	667,363.5	652,102.1	15,261.5	441,563.1	15,261.5	68,460.4	68,460.4		61,879.5	61,879.5		61,149.5	17,503.9	1,545.7
August	677,727.1	659,425.0	18,302.2	446,748.6	18,302.2	69,053.8	69,053.8		62,392.7	62,392.7		61,955.0	17,725.5	1,549.4
September	684,620.2	666,089.0	18,531.2	451,347.4	18,531.2	69,737.2	69,737.2		63,012.9	63,012.9		62,674.0	17,758.8	1,558.7
October	690,935.7	671,456.3	19,479.4	454,946.3	19,479.4	70,373.3	70,238.2	\$135.1	63,731.8	63,530.1	\$201.7	63,329.8	17,943.7	1,568.2
November	697,528.6	677,103.7	20,424.9	459,201.1	19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,588.3
December ⁶														
1959														
January	759,750.1	736,167.1	23,583.0	497,547.3	21,876.1	77,097.1	76,355.1	742.0	71,832.6	70,867.7	964.9	69,977.3	19,671.5	1,748.2
February	768,656.8	744,262.9	24,393.9	503,286.7	22,441.7	77,951.9	77,097.1	854.8	72,597.0	71,499.6	1,097.4	70,826.5	19,780.0	1,773.0
March	780,181.2	754,952.8	25,228.4	510,893.7	23,044.9	79,065.0	78,116.5	948.5	73,569.0	72,334.0	1,235.0	71,778.4	20,022.1	1,808.2
April	790,219.9	764,420.0	25,799.9	517,379.6	23,465.2	80,001.0	78,995.5	1,005.6	74,557.7	73,228.5	1,329.2	72,704.5	20,270.3	1,841.6
May	797,209.4	771,009.7	26,289.7	521,731.1	23,740.0	80,628.9	79,544.1	1,084.8	75,386.2	73,921.3	1,464.9	73,504.5	20,438.2	1,870.5
Awarded, May 1959	13,212.7	12,042.4	1,170.3	7,653.5	853.8	1,466.6	1,330.6	135.9	1,453.2	1,272.7	180.5	1,205.0	535.4	45.2

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; the figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available.

Table 5.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, May 1959¹

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment ²	
		Total ³	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ⁴		Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁵	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	\$ 554,833	800,123	351,223	6,470,419	2,523,941	5,838,281	\$165,932,014	1,390,067	5,345,558	\$29.45	* \$1,485,957
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	7,811	14,594	6,520	122,338	53,924	115,336	3,772,018	27,461	109,902	33.44	28,091
Maine.....	2,355	5,555	2,466	64,239	31,244	61,242	1,192,243	14,581	56,977	19.80	14,011
Massachusetts.....	14,961	37,006	22,278	254,621	123,320	238,059	6,685,382	56,681	197,610	30.73	57,005
New Hampshire.....	1,930	3,403	1,902	25,558	13,189	21,643	494,731	5,153	19,716	23.89	5,874
Rhode Island.....	2,044	8,231	5,164	51,812	27,836	46,812	1,264,923	11,146	41,956	28.32	11,643
Vermont.....	1,240	917	449	9,759	4,535	9,401	209,587	2,238	8,720	23.00	2,180
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	12,499	44,597	21,240	327,787	175,255	313,521	9,783,276	74,648	275,469	32.29	77,192
New York.....	71,735	173,185	81,565	1,044,725	465,947	1,009,710	32,752,948	240,407	910,916	34.11	247,335
Puerto Rico.....	2,624	699	213	8,666	3,011	927	23,519	221	922	25.44	-----
Virgin Islands.....	240	8	1	20	0	13	232	3	13	17.85	-----
Region III:											
Delaware.....	1,073	1,685	574	12,583	3,332	12,556	398,513	2,990	11,792	32.59	2,931
District of Columbia.....	4,429	2,539	805	22,192	8,725	20,976	558,548	4,994	20,433	26.89	5,101
Maryland.....	5,875	15,164	5,893	133,293	51,932	126,045	3,529,084	30,011	116,746	28.70	29,726
North Carolina.....	12,692	23,816	12,774	151,540	77,118	138,500	2,683,433	32,976	131,476	19.73	34,919
Pennsylvania.....	22,913	87,528	33,884	766,765	281,470	720,887	19,770,541	171,640	663,097	28.42	180,597
Virginia.....	7,396	10,856	5,195	68,060	24,320	55,906	1,243,499	13,311	52,857	22.84	16,180
West Virginia.....	2,665	9,862	1,080	118,537	14,308	107,052	2,356,894	25,489	102,392	22.32	28,328
Region IV:											
Alabama.....	9,418	12,968	3,625	107,100	32,866	90,342	1,065,706	21,510	86,678	22.05	25,340
Florida.....	19,342	19,331	6,742	99,454	34,449	67,884	1,656,531	16,163	64,340	24.88	23,887
Georgia.....	13,140	15,428	5,834	116,924	57,783	95,787	2,133,760	22,806	88,078	23.02	26,866
Mississippi.....	8,653	7,240	2,271	58,080	14,918	49,987	1,134,450	11,902	46,789	23.19	13,448
South Carolina.....	6,665	7,438	3,026	52,494	23,717	43,157	917,740	10,275	39,836	21.75	12,058
Tennessee.....	10,768	12,110	4,770	128,748	47,811	12,081	2,371,437	26,686	103,683	21.67	29,840
Region V:											
Kentucky.....	5,941	9,535	2,937	110,112	32,620	87,370	2,281,651	20,802	81,043	26.91	25,758
Michigan.....	14,363	31,492	8,028	269,399	66,780	232,973	7,867,803	55,470	224,195	34.42	57,003
Ohio.....	25,829	29,526	9,002	227,249	78,105	198,947	5,914,473	47,308	186,586	30.77	51,358
Region VI:											
Illinois.....	22,506	41,352	17,211	316,357	137,084	295,570	8,196,808	70,374	263,438	28.67	74,809
Indiana.....	7,859	16,610	5,322	111,710	43,833	92,599	2,438,236	22,047	82,098	27.60	24,059
Minnesota.....	10,964	7,044	2,667	100,862	32,921	87,277	2,291,208	20,780	80,376	26.86	22,925
Wisconsin.....	9,322	7,590	2,047	60,236	16,110	53,798	1,721,297	12,809	47,637	32.99	13,589
Region VII:											
Iowa.....	8,663	2,555	1,286	23,933	13,434	2,858	498,386	5,204	19,147	23.93	5,473
Kansas.....	10,512	3,947	1,040	27,909	9,961	27,816	802,513	6,623	26,176	29.34	6,500
Missouri.....	9,602	20,822	10,920	110,792	44,358	87,864	2,144,395	20,920	73,330	26.84	25,007
Nebraska.....	6,133	1,164	505	12,612	6,672	10,983	285,532	2,615	10,337	26.78	2,553
North Dakota.....	2,826	332	82	6,546	1,240	6,849	180,066	1,631	6,122	27.08	1,052
South Dakota.....	3,101	303	118	2,684	1,423	2,187	50,373	521	1,963	23.93	610
Region VIII:											
Arkansas.....	7,588	6,147	1,945	54,029	15,743	38,017	757,564	9,052	34,806	20.52	12,387
Louisiana.....	7,316	13,085	2,010	104,384	18,578	96,534	2,811,150	22,984	90,166	29.85	24,688
Oklahoma.....	14,249	7,394	2,409	59,162	22,595	51,019	1,230,595	12,147	46,665	26.41	13,936
Texas.....	51,447	27,342	7,051	207,246	61,835	187,182	4,419,161	44,567	177,210	24.03	46,740
Region IX:											
Colorado.....	10,747	2,692	717	21,005	7,298	21,112	638,795	5,027	19,210	31.30	4,766
Montana.....	3,567	2,256	520	26,442	9,561	26,885	697,650	6,401	26,885	25.96	5,281
New Mexico.....	4,762	2,714	349	14,391	2,948	14,571	360,492	3,469	13,625	25.40	3,382
Utah.....	3,427	2,462	747	16,635	6,727	14,138	414,248	3,366	12,618	30.63	3,790
Wyoming.....	1,655	660	149	8,429	2,242	8,390	301,802	1,998	7,451	36.68	1,668
Region X:											
Arizona.....	7,068	4,611	1,150	24,724	7,296	19,199	563,111	4,571	18,230	29.68	5,712
California.....	39,662	99,948	37,194	599,347	248,986	510,319	16,288,949	121,505	473,461	32.83	140,206
Hawaii.....	776	1,617	483	13,299	6,051	10,654	299,134	2,537	9,514	29.82	(7)
Nevada.....	2,646	1,994	462	11,019	3,299	11,317	408,550	2,695	10,474	37.14	2,508
Region XI:											
Alaska.....	827	1,274	217	18,121	2,668	17,054	608,377	4,060	16,360	36.29	(7)
Idaho.....	4,957	1,410	252	14,210	3,187	14,042	493,402	3,343	13,132	35.76	3,025
Oregon.....	6,341	8,251	1,462	50,539	16,808	46,703	1,507,314	11,120	42,144	33.19	11,204
Washington.....	7,686	19,834	4,670	101,842	32,568	37,230	2,559,975	20,769	80,752	30.21	23,415

¹ Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

⁵ Includes 23 placements made during May in Guam.

² Excludes transitional claims.

⁶ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁷ Data not available.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 6.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, May 1958-May 1959¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)											
			Families	Recipients																				
			Total ³	Children																				
Number of recipients																								
1958																								
May	2,464,344	725,007	2,720,974	2,082,899	108,144	309,486	430,000	-	-0.1	+1.2	+0.2	+1.5	-5.1											
June	2,460,299	728,255	2,733,146	2,092,216	108,336	312,585	418,000	-	-0.2	+4.4	+2.2	+1.0	-3.0											
July	2,458,761	729,338	2,737,458	2,094,987	108,886	315,968	405,000	-	-1	+2.2	+5.5	+1.1	-3.1											
August	2,456,043	732,050	2,750,548	2,105,694	109,114	318,151	384,000	-	-1	+5.5	+2.2	+7	-5.2											
September	2,454,281	736,478	2,770,517	2,121,925	109,342	320,516	381,000	-	-1	+7	+2.2	+7	-8											
October	2,455,358	741,501	2,792,437	2,139,700	109,594	322,974	386,000	(*)	+8	+2.2	+8	+1.5												
November	2,452,775	746,271	2,811,134	2,154,928	109,796	325,294	393,000	-	-1	+7	+2.2	+7	+1.8											
December	2,452,465	756,405	2,850,440	2,185,225	109,831	327,763	434,000	(*)	+1.4	(*)	+8	+10.5												
1959																								
January	2,445,349	763,302	2,878,317	2,206,708	109,679	329,478	471,000	-	-0.3	+1.0	-1	+5	+8.4											
February	2,438,513	769,230	2,901,512	2,224,949	109,470	330,357	480,000	-	-0.3	+8	-2	+3	+2.0											
March	2,433,412	775,588	2,916,729	2,235,365	109,261	331,304	480,000	-	-1	+5	+1	+7	(*)											
April	2,431,157	781,169	2,940,200	2,253,394	109,543	335,146	450,000	-	-2	+5	(*)	+8	-6.3											
May ⁷	2,427,971	781,068	2,942,559	2,255,481	109,524	337,435	413,000	-	-1	(*)	(*)	+8	-8.2											
Amount of assistance																								
1958																								
May	\$285,576,000	\$151,317,552	\$74,251,695	\$7,196,326	\$18,695,143	\$26,404,000	+0.2	+0.2	+1.1	+0.1	+1.2	-4.6												
June	284,969,000	151,014,619	74,564,363	7,228,164	18,969,310	25,713,000	-2	-2	+4	+4	+1.5	-2.6												
July	283,170,000	150,875,984	74,316,563	7,258,399	18,998,787	24,633,000	-6	-1	-3	+4	+2	-4.2												
August	283,110,000	151,598,122	74,624,065	7,254,331	19,199,930	23,186,000	(*)	+5	+4	-1	+1.1	-5.9												
September	285,277,000	151,647,823	76,051,105	7,324,068	19,503,462	23,385,000	+8	(*)	+1.9	+1.0	+1.6	+9												
October	292,504,000	155,463,614	77,737,527	7,402,577	19,949,176	24,778,000	+2.5	+2.5	+2.2	+1.1	+2.3	+6.0												
November	293,578,000	155,066,929	78,748,815	7,446,517	20,057,128	25,099,000	+4	-3	+1.3	+6	+5	+1.3												
December	303,278,000	157,341,932	80,631,860	7,500,759	20,513,738	29,892,000	+3.3	+1.5	+2.4	+7	+3	+19.1												
1959																								
January	306,706,000	157,829,277	81,479,512	7,481,650	20,742,481	31,908,000	+1.1	+3	+1.1	-3	+1.1	+6.7												
February	308,068,000	156,534,017	82,697,672	7,467,170	20,903,352	32,557,000	+4	-8	+1.5	-2	+8	+2.0												
March ⁷	310,675,000	156,570,470	83,651,489	7,523,815	21,091,642	33,203,000	+8	+1	+1.7	+1.1	+1.6	+2.0												
April ⁷	309,457,000	156,838,499	84,514,343	7,512,236	21,241,158	30,772,000	-4	(*)	+2	-4	+2	-7.3												
May ⁷	307,295,000	157,336,600	84,731,487	7,577,743	21,631,081	27,758,000	-7	+4	+5	+7	+2.0	-9.8												

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Except for general assistance, data included for Illinois understated for March, overstated for April, and partly estimated for May because of administrative change in the processing of payments. Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 21)

phasizes the preventive role of the church.

NEW YORK CITY YOUTH BOARD. *Reaching the Unreached Family: A Study of Services to Families and Children.* (Youth Board Monograph No. 5.) New York: The Board, 1958. 54 pp.

A study of the characteristics of multiproblem families that shows that three-fourths of the mothers and 85 percent of the fathers were failing in their role as parents.

OETTINGER, KATHERINE BROWNELL. "Some Factors in the Closer Co-ordination of Health and Welfare Services." *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's*

Health, Vol. 49, May 1959, pp. 579-584. \$1.25.

Urges joint efforts in the fields of health and welfare.

RITTWAGEN, MARJORIE. *Sins of Their Fathers.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958. 264 pp. \$3.50.

A psychiatrist, formerly with New York's Children's Court, tells of her experience with 2,500 newly delinquent children under age 16 and emphasizes the inadequate facilities provided for helping these children.

SHAFFER, HELEN B. "Rise in Illegitimacy." *Editorial Research Reports*, Vol. 1, Apr. 20, 1959, entire issue. \$1.

Discusses illegitimacy and public assistance, adoption of illegitimate children, work of adoption agencies, and the black market in babies.

Health and Medical Care

COPPINI, MARIO ALBERTO. "Problems of Sickness Insurance." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Vol. 12, Apr. 1959, pp. 145-157. \$4 a year.

ECKSTEIN, HARRY. *The English Health Service.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958. 289 pp. \$5.50.

The origin, structure, and achievements of the service.

GARBARINO, JOSEPH W. "The Development of Health Insurance Plans." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 82, May 1959, pp. 572-578. 55 cents.

LANE, MORTON. *The Effect of the California Workmen's Compensation Law Upon the Employment of the Handicapped.* (Rehabilitation Monograph 16.) New York: New

Table 7.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, May 1959¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	\$21,268,829	\$5,203,379	\$573,189	\$3,536,846	\$8,260,000
Alabama.....	1,582	471	150	64	20
Alaska.....				(3)	41,570
Arkansas.....	299,740	30,957	7,532	41,392	
California.....	1,574,082	963,585	84,822		80,255
Colorado.....	781,926	44,317	2,500	12,972	80,134
Connecticut.....	314,916	159,984	8,008	93,104	(4)
Delaware.....			994		
District of Columbia.....	24,852	894	26	11,996	342
Florida.....	225,879		4,962	30,291	
Hawaii.....	8,310	33,549	602	6,096	
Idaho.....	9,944		100	665	
Illinois ⁴	2,057,687	452,797	62,620	382,624	638,369
Indiana.....	520,857	147,475	22,840	(3)	315,130
Iowa.....	184,301	56,054	6,362	(3)	232,134
Kansas.....	337,267	85,980	6,867	57,345	57,982
Louisiana.....	224,012	10,030	3,023	49,330	4,698
Maine.....	130,581	16,914	4,620	21,816	70,449
Maryland.....	50,626	77,600	1,405	23,090	
Massachusetts.....	3,224,359	197,075	20,841	538,646	187,827
Michigan.....	464,314	83,498	8,334	27,899	216,625
Minnesota.....	1,545,259	191,015	35,153	9,690	412,429
Montana.....	2,303		172	75	206,713
Nebraska.....	324,743	8,187	27,090	27,851	20,202
Nevada.....	15,642		1,002	(3)	(4)
New Hampshire.....	79,681	16,869	2,672	11,693	
New Jersey.....	616,962	50,653	486	129,295	188,775
New Mexico.....	112,700	56,940	2,682	26,829	10,970
New York.....	2,928,953	1,295,102	117,265	1,194,843	279,215
North Carolina.....	94,635	48,866	4,894	51,504	255,840
North Dakota.....	211,930	27,643	993	44,724	27,004
Ohio.....	800,043	230,487	29,506	120,470	1,307,178
Oklahoma.....	960,907		19,793	93,744	(4)
Oregon.....	375,710	57,339	4,492	103,160	74,853
Pennsylvania.....	155,373	205,239	21,790	69,112	3,083
Rhode Island.....	83,820	72,466	768	37,520	72,549
South Carolina.....					8,668
South Dakota.....					105,548
Tennessee.....	147,636	41,724	4,913	36,021	
Utah.....	41,260	31,316	832	10,700	1,592
Virgin Islands.....	293	126	5	51	131
Virginia.....	48,491		2,576	13,603	12,286
Washington.....	727,037	222,227	12,727	120,056	183,102
West Virginia.....	80,390	80,744	5,073	17,819	14,964
Wisconsin.....	1,442,522	198,135	31,241	113,943	185,122
Wyoming.....	37,504	7,121	456	6,813	24,589

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Except for general assistance, data partly estimated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

York University—Bellevue Medical Center, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1958. 45 pp. \$1.

The third of three studies of the effect of workmen's compensation laws on the rehabilitation and reemployment of the physically handicapped. Earlier studies were made in Massachusetts and New York.

MEACHAM, EDWARD D. "Employees' Health Insurance Program of New York State." *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 74, Apr. 1959, pp. 341-347. 55 cents.

The program for State employees.

"Medical Care Insurance in the Netherlands." *International Labour Review*, Vol. 79, Apr. 1959, pp. 418-439. 60 cents.

The program's main provisions.

MILT, HARRY. *Basic Facts About Mental Illness*. New York: Scientific Aids Publication, 1959. 31 pp.

Mental illness—what it is, how it is

recognized, where, how, and by whom

it is treated, and the chances of re-

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MORGAN, JAMES N.; SNIDER, MARVIN; and SOBOL, MARION G. *Lump Sum Redemption Settlements and Re-*

habilitation: A Study of Work-

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A study of workers who took lump-sum redemption settlements rather than weekly payments.

TURCHETTI, M. PAOLO. "Regulations Concerning Insurance Coverage of Minor Illnesses: Some Observations Based on a Recent Experiment in Italy." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Vol. 12, Apr. 1959, pp. 173-185. \$4 a year.

Table 8.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, May 1959¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²
Total, 53 States ⁴	\$64.80	\$56.52	\$8.76	\$28.80	\$27.09	\$1.77	\$69.19	\$64.20	\$5.23	\$64.10	\$54.15	\$10.48
Alabama.....	43.74	43.72	.01	7.03	7.02	.01	35.39	35.30	.09	33.19	33.19	.01
Arkansas.....	48.37	43.08	5.33	15.77	14.80	.98	52.51	48.84	3.69	36.30	30.47	5.88
California.....	84.11	78.24	6.00	46.13	42.50	3.79	103.46	97.62	6.00			
Colorado.....	98.29	83.27	15.02	32.27	30.66	1.61	76.05	68.01	8.04	65.29	63.00	2.29
Connecticut.....	112.52	91.52	21.00	48.15	41.45	6.70	109.05	83.05	26.00	134.06	90.06	44.00
Delaware.....							69.48	65.97	3.77			
District of Columbia.....	55.77	50.40	7.66	28.46	28.41	.05	58.18	58.06	.11	63.74	60.70	4.00
Florida.....	53.50	50.42	3.22				58.73	56.92	1.95	59.37	55.92	3.78
Hawaii.....	57.96	52.40	5.55	34.41	31.11	3.30	66.34	59.66	6.69	71.49	65.82	5.67
Idaho.....	64.00	62.70	1.30				69.54	68.96	.58	69.92	69.26	.66
Illinois.....	69.65	45.90	26.20	39.36	36.15	3.24	83.04	64.46	20.02	80.04	60.03	21.17
Indiana.....	59.37	42.82	17.60	28.20	25.15	3.53	70.04	59.29	11.93	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iowa.....	71.88	67.58	5.12	36.34	34.81	1.75	86.38	83.41	4.33	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kansas.....	77.33	66.71	11.35	35.92	32.29	3.89	83.24	72.46	11.26	80.95	68.53	13.59
Louisiana.....	66.16	64.42	1.80	22.10	22.01	.10	75.95	74.96	1.16	53.80	50.69	3.23
Maine.....	65.03	54.06	11.00	27.31	26.46	.86	69.37	59.37	10.00	70.95	58.98	12.00
Maryland.....	59.27	54.04	5.23	28.40	26.18	2.22	62.85	59.66	3.19	64.96	60.63	4.33
Massachusetts.....	99.33	60.93	39.06	45.56	41.71	4.03	119.66	111.22	9.73	117.14	66.88	53.44
Michigan.....	71.25	64.11	7.14	38.22	37.37	.86	76.09	71.50	4.58	85.06	78.38	6.68
Minnesota.....	84.61	54.01	31.88	44.14	38.78	5.78	97.21	67.47	31.30	61.34	57.67	4.46
Montana.....	63.37	63.06	.31				69.87	69.40	.46	70.09	70.04	.05
Nebraska.....	68.41	48.28	20.59	27.98	27.27	.78	84.84	56.32	29.00	69.11	51.58	17.78
Nevada.....	67.90	61.90	6.00				96.13	90.34	5.79	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire.....	71.04	55.46	15.61	41.16	37.20	3.96	71.98	60.89	11.09	87.80	57.96	30.14
New Jersey.....	87.78	61.14	32.28	46.24	45.33	1.40	81.97	81.97	.53	95.32	76.13	21.87
New Mexico.....	63.15	52.44	10.71	30.68	28.61	2.07	63.78	56.94	6.84	68.92	56.79	12.13
New York.....	104.09	73.34	34.07	42.44	37.74	4.99	110.19	83.75	28.97	101.59	73.06	31.23
North Carolina.....	40.50	38.62	1.88	19.29	18.83	.46	51.89	51.04	.97	47.09	44.19	2.90
North Dakota.....	83.38	57.60	28.45	38.69	35.28	4.23	70.25	59.80	10.45	100.06	61.70	42.07
Ohio.....	65.93	58.48	8.86	29.20	26.77	.44	65.82	57.81	8.01	71.33	59.81	11.52
Oklahoma.....	76.42	65.96	10.46				94.04	83.52	10.52	85.83	75.27	10.57
Oregon.....	79.29	60.13	20.92	39.52	38.04	2.56	89.60	75.17	16.04	86.87	71.65	19.82
Pennsylvania.....	67.65	64.54	3.11	30.71	29.55	1.16	62.44	61.20	1.24	59.11	54.75	4.37
Rhode Island.....	74.20	62.24	12.00	35.49	31.10	4.39	73.53	67.53	6.00	80.83	66.83	14.00
Tennessee.....	43.73	41.13	2.60	19.10	18.59	.51	47.83	46.13	1.70	48.05	43.35	4.70
Utah.....	66.36	61.36	5.00	37.08	34.58	2.50	70.20	66.22	3.98	72.10	67.15	4.95
Virgin Islands.....	23.44	22.97	.50	11.99	11.82	.17	(*)	(*)	25.29	24.79	.50	
Virginia.....	41.01	37.87	3.18				46.15	44.16	2.10	46.96	44.75	2.24
Washington.....	90.17	76.60	13.78	46.00	40.81	5.24	104.51	87.94	16.92	107.28	87.98	19.63
West Virginia.....	43.23	39.32	3.91	26.55	25.53	1.02	48.75	43.92	4.84	44.92	42.53	2.39
Wisconsin.....	78.81	43.50	38.79	44.86	39.64	5.90	83.43	54.68	30.63	120.97	38.16	87.31
Wyoming.....	72.45	61.74	10.71	37.43	34.85	2.58	70.79	63.88	6.91	75.86	63.20	12.66

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 9-12 for average payments for State programs under which no vendor payments for medical care were made.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 48 States with programs in operation.

⁵ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁶ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

Table 9.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1959		May 1958	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,427,971	\$157,336,600	\$64.80	³ -0.1	³ +0.4	³ -1.4	³ +4.1
Ala.	101,697	4,447,757	43.74	-1	(⁴)	-1.4	+11.1
Alaska	1,478	89,039	60.24	+2	+4	-3.3	-5.8
Ariz.	13,855	790,137	57.03	+1	-1	-1.3	+2.1
Ark.	56,217	2,718,966	48.37	+1	(⁴)	+6	-1.7
Calif.	262,347	22,066,495	84.11	-2	-1	-1.5	-1.5
Colo. ³	52,066	5,117,586	98.29	+9	+2.1	-2	+6.3
Conn.	14,996	1,687,301	112.52	(⁵)	-6	-1.2	+4.7
Del.	1,450	71,088	49.03	-5	-8	-5.9	-6.0
D. C.	3,246	181,030	55.77	-2	-3	+4.2	+2.8
Fla.	70,075	3,748,936	53.50	(⁴)	-2	+1.2	+7.5
Ga.	98,171	4,663,426	47.50	(⁶)	-2	+2	+9.9
Hawaii	1,496	86,703	57.96	-3	+1	-2.7	+9.7
Idaho	7,656	489,951	64.00	-4	-3	-3.7	+1.7
Ill. ⁴	78,543	5,470,171	69.65	-5	+1.3	-3.5	-1.5
Ind.	29,596	1,757,197	59.37	-5	+1.3	-3.5	-1.5
Iowa	36,017	2,588,972	71.88	-2	+1	-3.2	+3.2
Kans.	29,726	2,298,803	77.33	-5	-6	-3.8	+1.7
Ky.	57,286	2,481,844	43.32	+3	+2	-4	+11.7
La.	124,547	8,239,561	66.16	(⁶)	(⁶)	+3	+4.8
Maine	11,871	771,939	65.03	-1.2	-2.0	-3.0	+9.1
Md.	9,681	573,759	59.27	-2	-6.5	-3	+6.7
Mass.	82,541	8,198,408	99.33	-3	-1.0	-2.9	-4
Mich.	65,037	4,633,645	71.25	-4	-1	-3.0	+3.3
Minn.	48,471	4,101,213	84.61	-2	+1.5	-2	+2.5
Miss.	80,711	2,410,749	29.87	(⁶)	+2.5	-4	-5
Mo.	119,712	6,686,282	55.85	-3	-2	-2.8	-4
Mont.	7,391	468,380	63.37	-4	-5	-6.5	-3.9
Nebr.	15,775	1,079,180	68.41	-3	+1.1	-4.2	+2.9
Nev.	2,606	176,948	67.90	(⁴)	+9	+9	+2
N. H.	5,103	362,642	71.04	-7	(⁶)	-3.8	+2
N. J.	19,113	1,677,722	87.78	-1	+2	-4	+7.0
N. Mex.	10,522	644,513	63.15	-2	-2	+2.4	+20.7
N. Y.	85,977	8,949,215	104.09	-1.0	+2.1	-3.4	+7.7
N. C.	50,338	2,038,460	40.50	-1	+3.2	-9	+8.4
N. Dak.	7,448	620,981	83.38	-4	+2.1	-1.8	+2
Ohio	90,315	5,954,291	65.93	+2	+8	-4	+1.1
Okla.	91,841	7,018,698	76.42	-1	-1	-1.6	+9.2
Oreg.	17,959	1,423,905	79.29	-8	-3	(⁶)	-3
Pa.	49,904	3,376,254	67.65	+1	+2	+1.8	+34.0
P. R.	40,501	331,323	8.18	-1	(⁶)	-2.4	-1.6
R. I.	6,985	518,312	74.20	-2	+3	-3.1	+2.7
S. C.	34,046	1,291,845	37.94	-5	-7	-4.1	-3.9
S. Dak.	9,282	540,771	58.26	-6	+1	-4.8	+6.9
Tenn.	56,783	2,483,264	43.73	(⁶)	+1	-6	+9.2
Tex.	223,586	11,634,460	52.04	(⁶)	(⁶)	-5	+10.0
Utah	8,260	548,108	66.36	-7	-9	-5.0	-8
Vt.	5,883	335,524	57.03	-2	-1	-4.0	+7.7
V. I.	583	13,664	23.44	-1.9	-2.0	-5.8	+18.6
Va.	15,246	625,177	41.01	-1	+4	-4	+10.9
Wash.	52,767	4,758,131	90.17	-5	+1.2	-4.4	+7.7
W. Va.	20,583	889,729	43.23	-5	+25.6	-4.0	+21.7
Wis.	37,184	2,930,596	78.81	+2	+4	-2.2	+3
Wyo.	3,501	253,649	72.45	-8	+1	-4.4	-1.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,920 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$347,268 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 7.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition, supplemental payments of \$16,684 from general assistance funds were made to 58 recipients.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Data partly estimated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

Table 10.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1959		May 1958	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	109,524	\$7,577,743	\$69.19	(⁶)	⁴ +0.7	⁴ +1.4	⁴ +5.3
Ala.	1,656	58,612	35.39	+0.4	+1.3	-2.2	-4.0
Alaska	93	6,591	70.87	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Ariz.	819	55,619	67.91	+.9	+1.1	+1.1	+7.5
Ark.	2,040	107,115	52.51	+2	-1.4	+7	-2.0
Calif. ³	14,137	1,462,595	103.46	+1	+2	+2.1	+7
Colo.	311	23,651	76.05	-1.6	-3.6	-5.2	-4.7
Conn.	308	33,588	109.05	-1.3	-3.5	+1.3	+11.0
Del.	264	18,343	69.48	-2.9	-5.1	-2.6	-5.2
D. C.	228	13,264	58.18	-3.8	-3.0	-2.6	-11.0
Fla.	2,542	149,304	58.73	+2	+4	+7	+2.0
Ga.	3,551	186,555	52.54	+3	+2	+2.0	+11.4
Hawaii	90	5,971	66.34	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Idaho	171	11,892	69.54	-1.7	-9	-5.5	+1.5
Ill. ⁴	3,128	239,751	83.04	-7	-3.3	+4.2	+7.1
Ind.	1,915	134,132	70.04	-7	-3.3	+4.2	+7.1
Iowa	1,468	126,801	86.38	+7	+3	+4	+5.6
Kans.	610	50,777	82.24	-8	+3	-2.7	+5.5
Ky.	3,184	140,056	43.99	-5	-5	-2.3	+7.9
La.	2,605	197,838	75.95	+6	+4	+5.3	+8.4
Maine	462	32,047	69.37	-4	-3	-2.3	+10.4
Md.	440	27,655	62.85	-2	-2.7	-3.5	+1.6
Mass.	2,141	256,185	119.66	+9	+4.5	+6.4	+11.4
Mich.	1,818	138,329	76.09	-5	-6	+1.9	+12.2
Minn.	1,123	109,168	97.21	+4	+4.6	-4	-6
Miss.	5,918	227,247	38.40	+1.0	+1.0	+10.7	+9.8
Mo. ⁵	5,192	337,480	65.00	+4	+4	+1.6	+10.0
Mont.	373	26,060	69.87	0	-3.4	-4.1	-6.2
Nebr.	934	79,245	84.84	-4	+1.5	-4.1	+1.5
Nev.	173	16,630	96.13	+2.4	+2.4	+13.8	+11.6
N. H.	241	17,347	71.98	-1.2	-3.7	+4	-1.9
N. J.	921	75,492	81.97	-6	-1.1	+2.0	+4.9
N. Mex.	392	25,003	63.78	+1.0	+1.2	+1.3	+14.1
N. Y.	4,048	446,065	110.19	-4	+2.5	-3.3	+11.4
N. C.	5,058	262,454	51.89	-1	+4	+2.5	+15.0
N. Dak.	95	6,674	70.25	(⁶)	(⁶)	-14.4	-21.1
Ohio	3,683	242,429	65.82	-6	+7	-3	+4.1
Okla.	1,882	176,974	94.04	-1	-3	-3	+10.9
Oreg.	280	25,088	89.60	-4	+8.9	-5.7	-1.9
Pa. ⁶	17,582	1,097,734	62.44	(⁶)	+6	+5	(⁶)
P. R.	1,845	15,177	8.23	+5	+1.1	+2	+2.2
R. I.	128	9,412	73.53	+8	-5	-3.8	-1.7
S. C.	1,735	73,081	42.12	-4	-4	-2.5	-1.9
S. Dak.	167	9,682	57.98	-1.8	-1.0	-7.2	+4.5
Tenn.	2,890	138,233	47.83	+1	+3	-4	+9.4
Tex.	6,401	364,729	59.68	-1	(⁶)	+5.9	+18.3
Utah	209	14,672	70.20	-9	-1.1	-5.0	-2.6
Vt.	138	8,266	59.90	0	+1.6	-7	+11.3
V. I.	20	555	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Va.	1,228	56,673	46.15	+2	+1.0	+1.2	+9.7
Wash.	752	78,592	104.51	0	+4.4	-1.1	+6.4
W. Va.	1,049	51,140	48.75	-1.1	+21.3	-4.4	+21.9
Wis.	1,020	85,098	83.43	+2	+4.1	-1.4	+1.2
Wyo.	66	4,672	70.79	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$34,370 to 309 recipients; Missouri, \$47,034 to 714 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$676,098 to 10,924 recipients.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. Based on totals excluding data for Illinois.

⁴ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 6.

⁵ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁶ Data partly estimated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁸ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 11.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		April 1959 in—		May 1958 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total	781,068	2,942,559	2,255,481	\$84,731,487	\$108.48	\$28.80	(*)	+0.5	+7.8	+13.7
Alabama	22,820	90,641	70,639	637,112	27.92	7.03	-0.4	-4	-4	-16.8
Alaska	1,186	4,145	3,096	119,404	100.68	28.81	+3	+4	+4	-2.2
Arizona	6,522	25,819	19,717	738,863	113.29	28.62	+2.2	+4.3	+11.4	+19.0
Arkansas	8,299	31,680	24,802	499,733	60.22	15.77	-2	+1	-4.5	-5.7
California	71,710	254,533	197,951	11,742,769	163.75	46.13	(*)	-3	+12.8	+14.3
Colorado	7,145	27,454	21,400	885,956	124.00	32.27	+1	-7	+6.2	+7.0
Connecticut	7,272	23,866	17,734	1,149,147	158.02	48.15	+4	-7	+16.2	+24.2
Delaware	1,741	6,505	4,988	153,348	88.08	23.57	-7	-1.0	+6.9	+6.0
District of Columbia	3,822	16,744	13,168	476,514	124.68	28.46	+5	+1.0	+25.7	+26.0
Florida	27,500	101,085	78,362	1,637,008	59.53	16.19	+6	+6	+13.1	+12.6
Georgia	16,285	60,997	46,939	1,452,368	89.18	23.81	-8	-9	+3.6	+11.0
Hawaii	2,609	10,167	8,066	349,839	134.09	34.41	-6	-6	-6.5	+9.3
Idaho	1,962	7,205	5,298	290,569	148.10	40.33	-1.4	-1.6	+5.9	+11.0
Illinois ³	34,196	139,683	107,239	5,498,032	160.78	39.36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Indiana	11,516	41,817	31,493	1,179,072	102.39	28.20	+7	+1.7	+11.6	+12.1
Iowa	8,699	32,090	24,070	1,166,216	134.06	36.34	+1	+5	+9.4	+12.8
Kansas	5,895	22,097	17,275	793,653	134.63	35.92	-5	-6	+9.9	+17.7
Kentucky	20,993	75,629	56,873	1,519,400	72.38	20.09	-3	-3	+2.6	+5.1
Louisiana	24,333	98,968	76,647	2,186,965	89.88	22.10	+3	+7	-3	+5.3
Maine	5,638	19,753	14,515	539,507	95.69	27.31	+6	+4	+7.9	+10.6
Maryland	8,481	35,011	27,375	994,269	117.23	28.40	+1	+1.4	+14.4	+22.3
Massachusetts	14,508	48,952	36,209	2,230,166	153.72	45.56	+7	(?)	+6.5	+5.1
Michigan	27,637	97,524	71,309	3,727,691	134.88	38.22	+7	+8	+15.3	+19.7
Minnesota	9,655	33,066	25,653	1,459,449	151.16	44.14	+9	+1.1	+9.4	+14.9
Mississippi	18,388	71,015	55,499	752,569	10.93	+4	+7	+12.1	-5.1	
Missouri	26,099	98,418	74,381	2,356,015	90.27	23.94	+3	+3	+6.5	+15.4
Montana	1,887	6,899	5,363	224,872	119.17	32.59	-4	-2.3	-9.9	-10.8
Nebraska	2,848	10,547	7,997	295,082	103.61	27.98	-1.8	-2.0	-5.2	-3.8
Nevada	1,034	3,405	2,627	91,311	88.31	26.82	+1.2	+5	+15.9	+13.2
New Hampshire	1,131	4,262	3,209	175,433	155.11	41.16	+2	+1	+9.5	+17.5
New Jersey	10,841	36,091	27,370	1,668,855	153.94	46.24	+5	+7	+22.5	+32.4
New Mexico	7,227	27,559	21,105	845,479	116.99	30.68	+4	-9	+6.5	+24.8
New York	66,876	259,585	195,262	11,016,576	164.73	42.44	-8	-4	+4.5	+13.5
North Carolina	26,810	106,231	81,922	2,048,803	76.42	19.29	-2	+1.6	+8.1	+13.9
North Dakota	1,764	6,534	5,061	252,789	143.30	38.69	(*)	+1	+2.7	+8.9
Ohio	24,239	94,515	72,394	2,760,276	113.88	29.20	+3	+1.6	+15.1	+36.8
Oklahoma	17,332	60,202	45,691	1,905,706	109.95	31.66	+4	+4	+4.7	+13.9
Oregon	6,309	22,413	17,008	885,791	140.40	39.52	-1.0	-3	+19.8	+20.9
Pennsylvania	45,020	176,969	134,538	5,435,325	120.73	30.71	-1.3	-4	+16.5	+19.0
Puerto Rico	50,981	186,967	149,287	765,309	15.01	4.09	+1.3	+1.1	+7.1	+16.7
Rhode Island	4,579	16,507	12,370	585,904	127.95	35.49	+5	+4	+2.8	+5.7
South Carolina	9,731	38,733	30,461	543,439	55.85	14.03	-4	-4	+3.6	+3.2
South Dakota	3,143	10,688	8,084	305,926	97.34	28.62	-1.0	-1.1	+2.3	+5.5
Tennessee	21,960	81,133	61,164	1,549,683	70.57	19.10	+7	+7	+10.0	+12.4
Texas	25,316	105,026	80,065	1,793,785	70.86	17.08	-5	-6	-4.2	-5.6
Utah	3,528	12,522	9,348	464,331	131.61	37.08	-5	+5	+9.9	+17.2
Vermont	1,282	4,545	3,401	138,566	108.09	30.49	+1.5	+1.2	+14.4	+31.6
Virgin Islands	211	755	627	9,053	42.91	11.99	-8	-1.3	-9.5	+16.3
Virginia	9,392	37,700	29,584	772,218	82.22	20.48	+2	+9	+2.6	+12.6
Washington	12,162	42,395	31,697	1,949,991	160.33	46.00	-8	+1	+5.8	+10.6
West Virginia	20,561	79,195	61,623	2,102,777	102.27	26.55	+2	+17.2	+7.8	+21.5
Wisconsin	9,225	33,556	25,425	1,505,227	163.17	44.86	+2	-8	+11.3	+15.4
Wyoming	768	2,761	2,100	103,346	134.57	37.43	+3	-1.4	+9.6	+12.3

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. Based on data excluding Illinois.

⁴ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 6.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Data partly estimated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁷ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1959 in—		May 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	337,435	\$21,631,081	\$64.10	+0.8	+2.0	+9.1	+16.5
Ala.	12,725	422,344	33.19	0	+3	0	-5
Ark.	7,041	255,609	36.30	+5	+3	+2.4	-7
Calif.	6,074	529,183	87.12	+5.1	+4.3	+114.5	+142.9
Colo.	5,653	369,086	65.29	+1.1	+5	+3.3	+11.0
Conn.	2,116	283,678	134.06	-1.8	-1.0	+3.1	+17.3
Del.	327	21,014	64.26	+9	-9	+12.0	+12.5
D. C.	2,606	166,108	63.74	+1.5	+1.2	+8.0	+3.5
Fla.	8,014	475,772	59.37	+1.6	+2.0	+27.9	+31.7
Ga.	18,507	961,893	51.97	+2.3	+2.2	+21.4	+34.9
Hawaii	1,075	76,856	71.49	-5	-5	-3.2	+7.7
Idaho	1,004	70,198	69.92	+2.1	+2.0	+8.5	+16.0
Ill. ²	18,072	1,446,481	80.04				
Kans.	4,221	341,683	80.95	-3	-1.5	-1.3	+3.1
Ky.	8,019	353,393	44.07	+3	+3	+9.9	+26.2
La.	15,278	821,890	53.80	+9	+1.0	+2.6	+9.5
Maine	1,818	128,991	70.95	+1.5	+1.5	+32.4	+48.8
Md.	5,331	346,298	64.96	-4	+1.7	+5.5	+7.6
Mass.	10,079	1,180,612	117.14	-2	+1	+6.1	+5.9
Mich.	4,176	355,206	85.06	+1.8	+1.4	+20.7	+23.0
Minn.	2,172	133,223	61.34	+6	+1.1	+15.5	+17.9
Miss.	8,444	252,749	29.93	+3.8	+5.6	+31.4	+33.0
Mo.	15,417	892,910	57.92	+1	+1	+2.8	+5.8
Mont.	1,471	103,099	70.09	-1.1	-2.0	+9	+3.0
Nebr.	1,566	108,219	69.11	+1.0	-2.4	+9.5	+9.9
N. H.	388	34,067	87.80	-8	+2	+16.9	+20.4
N. J.	5,912	563,561	95.32	+1.5	+1.6	+15.8	+21.4
N. Mex.	2,212	152,459	68.92	+9	+7	+10.6	+34.6
N. Y.	38,259	3,886,758	101.59	-7	+1.0	-2.0	+7.5
N. C.	17,760	836,401	47.09	+6	+4.4	+9.8	+21.6
N. Dak.	1,063	106,366	100.06	+1.1	+11.1	+2.9	+6.8
Ohio	10,460	746,132	71.33	+1.0	+5.9	+12.0	+34.4
Oklahoma	8,873	761,572	85.83	-1	+3	+7.9	+22.0
Oreg.	5,206	452,251	86.87	+6	+3.5	+22.0	+21.4
Pa.	15,826	935,537	59.11	+7	+1.0	+4.2	+4.0
P. R.	21,381	188,640	8.82	+8	+7	+1.5	+2.0
R. I.	2,680	216,633	80.83	+2.4	+2.3	+15.6	+21.7
S. C.	7,919	275,700	34.82	+1	+1	+2.1	+2.1
S. Dak.	1,086	66,315	61.06	+3	+6	+10.6	+28.8
Tenn.	7,664	368,241	48.05	+2.6	+3.4	+39.1	+58.6
Tex.	4,988	262,724	52.67	+4.4	+4.5	+93.6	+117.2
Utah	2,162	155,875	72.10	+3	+5	+13.3	+21.4
Vt.	807	48,191	59.72	+9	+7	+14.6	+28.7
V. I.	102	2,580	25.29	0	-5	-1.0	+23.4
Va.	6,069	285,002	46.96	+6	+1.2	+8.3	+20.9
Wash.	6,116	656,096	107.28	+7	+4.6	+4.8	+14.7
W. Va.	7,453	334,801	44.92	+3	+26.2	-1.7	+13.4
Wis.	1,305	157,870	120.97	-3	+4.4	+5.1	+8.0
Wyo.	538	40,814	75.86	+1.1	+7	+4.7	+11.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 3.

³ Data partly estimated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

Table 13.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, May 1959¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1959 in—		May 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	413,000	\$27,758,000	\$67.21	-8.2	-9.8	-4.0	+5.1
Ala.	116	1,505	12.97	0	+2.2	-20.0	-19.2
Alaska	176	11,126	63.22	-27.3	-25.3	-8.8	-17.0
Ariz.	3,019	130,542	43.24	-9	-6	+8.6	+13.5
Ark.	239	3,336	13.96	-37.8	-33.5	-32.5	-22.4
Calif.	34,863	2,017,393	57.87	-8.8	-6.3	-10.2	-6.7
Colo.	1,275	52,379	41.08	-31.0	-37.5	-30.3	-24.7
Conn.	5,097	3,356,695	69.98	-6.5	-8.3	-13.8	-10.0
Del.	1,796	118,177	65.80	-10.2	-12.1	-3.2	-4.6
D. C.	1,443	89,076	61.73	-1.0	-2.5	+31.4	+19.0
Fla. ³	9,300	276,000					
Ga.	2,084	50,811	24.38	-2.5	-4.0	-18.6	-16.2
Hawaii	1,358	103,402	76.14	-1.7	-2.0	-4.9	+7.2
Ill. ⁴	47,817	4,095,536	85.65	-6.3	-8.1	+22.7	+46.7
Ind.	21,944	737,323	33.60	-12.7	-14.7	-15.9	-21.8
Iowa	3,808	146,764	38.54	-9.7	-1.0	-5.7	+3.6
Kans.	2,069	133,723	64.63	-9.6	-9.5	+7	+14.2
Ky.	2,112	63,612	30.12	-16.2	-13.5	-29.1	-42.9
La.	9,597	465,117	48.46	0	+7	-7.2	+1.8
Maine	2,833	111,973	39.52	-20.7	-28.0	-3.7	-10.5
Md.	3,463	216,481	62.51	-1.5	-8	+24.3	+30.2
Mass.	9,568	639,360	66.82	-7.0	-10.9	-5.6	-9.9
Mich.	40,190	3,964,879	98.65	-11.6	-13.2	-4.2	+3.7
Minn.	8,497	595,771	70.12	-15.1	-21.4	+4.2	+11.9
Miss.	1,007	14,503	14.40	+1.0	+3.3	+10.7	+13.6
Mo.	8,262	533,105	64.52	-1.0	-3	+16.7	+37.1
Mont.	1,262	52,181	41.35	-12.6	-19.7	-4.2	-17.3
Nebr.	1,315	63,400	48.21	-4.6	+2.8	+9	+18.0
Nev. ⁵	224	7,442					
N. H.	975	50,704	52.00	-17.9	-22.5	-31.3	-32.7
N. J. ⁶	11,065	1,120,792	101.29	-13.0	-13.8	-7.3	+1.4
N. Mex.	581	24,159	41.58	+5	+1.2	-7	+15.0
N. Y.	* 39,832	3,619,650	90.87	-6.5	-9.5	+6.4	+15.1
N. C.	1,916	44,204	23.07	-15.9	-17.9	-36.7	-36.4
N. Dak.	409	22,085	54.00	-34.1	-33.2	-6.6	+8
Ohio	37,006	2,690,474	72.70	-10.2	-12.3	-21.9	-10.2
Okla.	7,009	94,085	13.42	-8.2	-5.5	-13.6	-13.6
Oreg.	6,999	432,608	61.81	+16.6	+43.3	+10.4	+9.3
Pa.	36,035	2,573,212	71.41	-4.9	-4.3	+23.4	+27.7
P. R.	2,050	14,447	7.05	+47.5	+44.0	+18.8	+24.3
R. I.	3,416	242,140	70.88	-12.2	-10.3	-18.2	-12.1
S. C.	1,145	27,263	23.81	-14.2	-11.1	-26.8	-24.7
S. Dak.	423	13,618	32.19	-23.8	-28.6	-63.4	-66.0
Tenn.	2,310	30,464	13.19	-8.1	-23.2	-8.9	-19.7
Tex. ⁷	9,100	229,000					
Utah	1,926	124,261	64.52	-12.0	-18.9	-32.4	-21.3
Vt. ⁷	1,500	66,000					
V. I.	123	2,897	23.55	+2.5	+3.9	-8	+22.6
Va.	2,080	82,843	39.83	-9.2	-13.3	-16.2	-7.6
Wash.	12,628	913,467	72.34	-14.5	-12.7	-25.9	-18.0
W. Va.	2,633	87,745	33.33	-5.9	-6.5	-29.5	-30.8
Wis.	8,647	689,200	79.70	-14.0	-18.9	-17.1	-18.8
Wyo.	465	27,985	60.18	-26.1	-32.7	+1.8	+18.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

³ About 6 percent of this total is estimated.

⁴ Partly estimated.

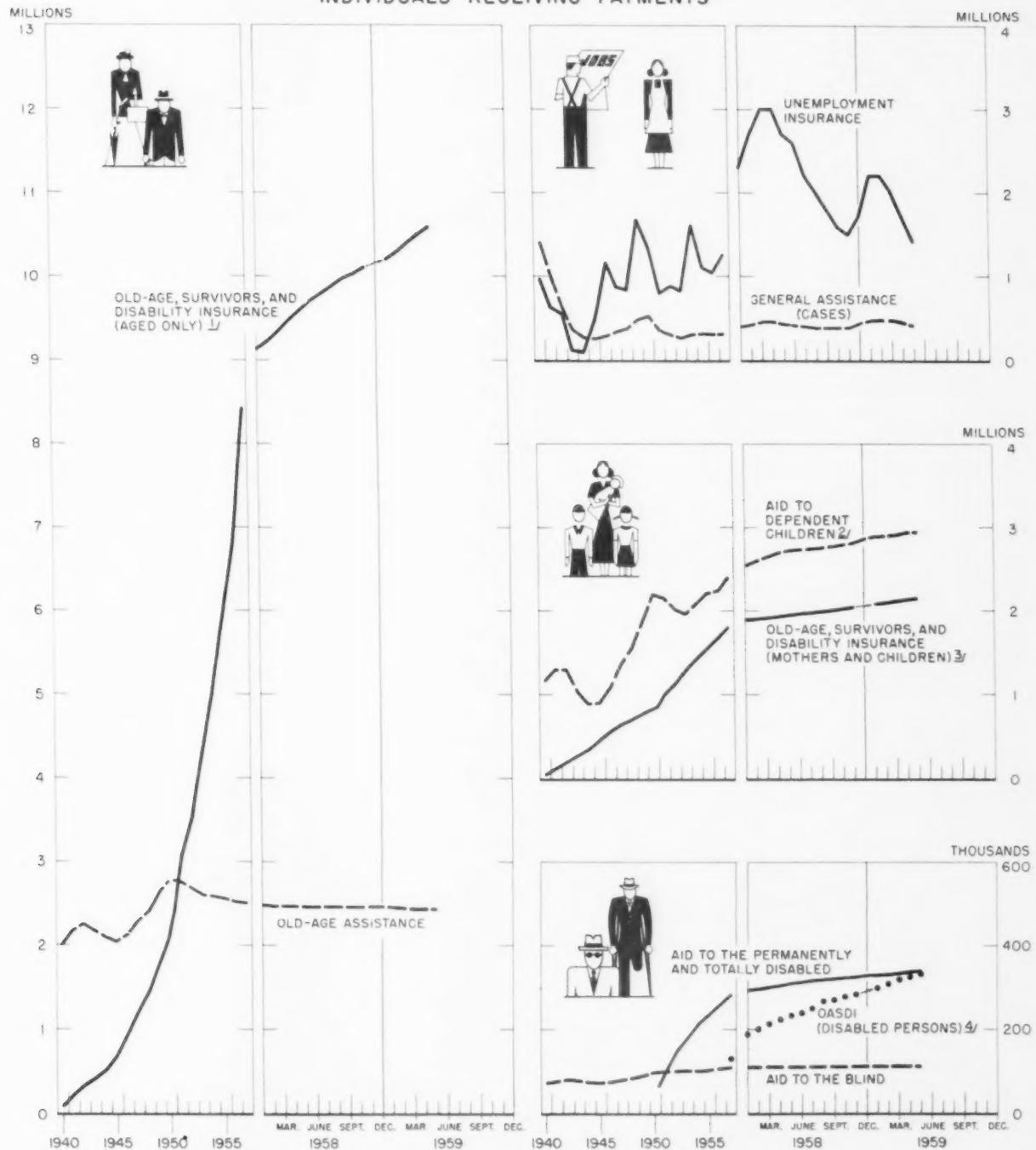
⁵ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁶ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

⁷ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status; data for December 1958 not available); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

³ Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

⁴ Disabled workers aged 50-64 or disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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